The Bombay Gazette.

No. 11,638 New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1886.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY 1886.
M NIZAM	2726	600	W. J. Webber	19th March
L SURAT	3142	550	R. G. Murray	26th "
M AUSTRALIA	3661	960	E. Ashdown	2nd April.
L PESHAWUR	3300	600	L. H. Moule	9th "
M ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Nantes	16th "
L CLYDE	4124	840	E. M. Edmond	23rd "
M MIRZAPORE	3837	600	R. Harvey	30th "
L HYDASPES	2984	500	G. S. Ivenor	7th May.
M GWALIOR	2733	500	P. Harris	14th "
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	21st "
				TUE DAY.
M MALWA	2939	500	G. W. Atkinson	25th "
L ANCONA	3128	600	S. F. Cole	1st June.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the latter, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. The London steamers call at Plymouth.

The Steam-barge will leave the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, ST ATTS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
ANCONA	3128	600	S. F. Cole	19th March.
PeKIN	3036	600	A. Symons	2nd April.
RAVENNA	3372	700		16th "
V HONA	3116	600	M. de Horne	30th "
MOSHTA	3037	700	G. W. Brady	14th May.
ROHILLA	3.0	700	W. B rratt	25th "

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent P & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, March 13, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 25th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 300, Rs. 340, Rs. 160, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half Fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount. To Marseilles Rs. 20, 10, and 5 extra, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered on board LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the standbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six and twelve months respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons.	H.P.	
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,00	850	1st April 1886
MANILLA	5,000	850	1st May 1886
DOMENICO BALDUINO (late China)	5,000	850	1st June 1886

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 11 and 12 a.m. on the day of sailing, with Passengers and their Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Bassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Mar. 2, 1886.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886
ELEKTRA	G. Ragusin	4,200	600	3rd April.
PANDORA	G. Meitel	3,500	550	16th "
POSEIDON(New)	G. Doncich	4,600	650	3rd May.
BERENICE	G. B. Verona	3,500	550	16th "
AMPHITRITE	B. Gelcich	4,600	650	3rd June.
VORWAERTS	P. Andrianich	2,800	500	16th "

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1886.
AMPHITRITE	B. Gelcich	4,600	65)	1st April

For further particulars, freight, passage, apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Bassoon House, 56, Church-gate-street,
Bombay, 16th March 1886.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailing has been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO DUNKIRK DIRECT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Comdr.	About 1886
CLAN CAMERON	2500	F. Erceaut.	20th March

This steamer has excellent accommodation for first-class passengers. The saloons and state rooms are all on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. This steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess.

The rates of passage money include Steward's fees, bedding, linen, and the Cabin furniture; but do not include Wines and Spirits, which can be purchased on board at moderate rates.

For information as to rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 10th March, 1886.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

s. s. ARABIA	3593	483	J. Laird	20th M ar
s. s. B UTANNIA	3069	483	F. Blight	3rd Apr il
s. s. CALIFORNIA	3116	483	W. S. Young	10th "
s. s. VICTORIA	3242	483	Wm. Russel	15th May.
s. s. BELGRAVIA	3093	500	J. C. Boothby	29th "

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, February 23, 1886. Agents.

CITY LINE.

THE first class steamer CITY OF CANTERBURY, 3,212 tons, will sail for LONDON DIRECT on or about 27th March. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two bed cabins, baths, punkhas, &c., with very comfort for passengers.

This vessel is well-known as favourite passenger ship from Calcutta, and has very superior accommodation.

For further particulars apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.,
Bombay, 5th March, 1886. Agents.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

THE s.s. CLAN BUCHANAN will sail from BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct about the 3rd proximo.

This steamer has excellent accommodation for first-class passengers, and is favorably known on the Calcutta line. The Saloon and State rooms are on the upper deck. Separate music and smoking rooms.

For rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY RACES.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

In Stout Sterling Silver Case ..... Rs. 70
Do. in 18-carat Gold ..... „ 175

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

HIGHEST CLASS OF WORKMANSHIP PROCURABLE.

In Stout Crystal-faced Case ..... Rs. 350
Do. in Hunting Case ..... „ 375

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 19th March, 1886, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,455 tons, on MONDAY, 22nd March (on arrival of outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 24th March, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 18th March, 1886. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London at the lowest possible fares. Quotations and every information re Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 8, post free.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, published monthly.—Ans. 4.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW. OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

N. B.—Send for particulars of "Personally Conducted Tour to Europe," leaving June 8th.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S MILK PUNCH.

FOR COCK-TAILS AND PICK-ME-UPS.
Per doz. Rs. 24 Cash.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

IRISH WHISKY.

THOSE who prefer an IRISH WHISKY will find our brand extremely good, our present holdings are finer and more mellow than usual, no Irish Whisky imported into India can be compared with it.

Cash Price, Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

TERACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER,

FOSTER'S VERY PRIME QUALITY.

RECENT Shipments of this DELICIOUS BEVERAGE are further enhancing the character and high reputation obtained by former parcels.

Quarts, per doz. Rs. 7 8
Pints „ „ 5 0

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)

GYMKHANA BOUQUET.

THE CHOICEST, MOST REFINED AND DURABLE PERFUME EVER INTRODUCED.

It has a peculiar odor of its own, just the proper proportions of delicate Sweetness and Permanency that is so much sought after by those who have a cultivated taste for Fragrant Odors.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2. Per Case of 2 Bottles, Rs. 3-8.

KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP'S SPECIFIC
FOR SEA-SICKNESS

IS a CERTAIN, sure, and pleasant remedy, and never fails, not only to allay Nausea, but prevents sickness either on land or sea.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2.

KEMP AND Co., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

A FRAGRANT BREATH.
FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.

AN essential requisite for the Toilet. Imparts a pearly whiteness to the Teeth, heals all diseases of the Gums, disinfects decayed Teeth, is a delicious and fragrant Mouth-wash, and purifies the Breath.

Per Bottle, Rs. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP AND COMPANY'S
PAINLESS
CORN AND WART REMOVER

GIVES instant relief the moment it is applied, and if used night and morning for a few days the Corn or Wart will peel completely off, without inconvenience or pain.

"In its effects it is a real marvel."—
M. S. Jamsetjee.

Per Bottle 10 as. and Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & COMPANY, Limited,
BOMBAY.

EQUATORIAL
HAIR DOUCHE
(REGISTERED)
THE NE PLUS ULTRA
OF
HAIR DRESSING FOR GENTLEMEN,

Vitalizes the scalp, invigorates the hair, counteracts lassitude, and throws a charm into the operations of the toilet; refreshing the Brain, and counteracting the depressing influences of Hot Weather.

Per bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

Sold by all dealers in the Bombay Presidency.

London Agents: H. B. SLEEMAN & Co.,
37 LIME STREET, E. C.

SOLE PROPRIETORS,
KEMP & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY.

MAP OF CHINA
AND
SEAT OF WAR IN THE FAR EAST.

Size, 36 inches × 30 inches.
Mounted on Cloth and Rollers.
COLOURED.

Price, Re. 1; postage, one anna.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TREACHER'S "GLENLIVET" WHISKY.

THE great success attending the introduction of this Fine Spirit into the Indian Market, is a sufficient indication of its quality.

CASH. per doz. Rs.	as.						CASH. per doz. Rs.	as.
22	8	... Treacher's	...	GLENLIVET	... Whisky	...	22	8
		Is a blend composed of matured Whiskies from the most renowned Distilleries in Scotland.						
22	8	... Treacher's	...	GLENLIVET	... Whisky	...	22	8
		The cream of Scotch Whiskies, softened and matured by Age.						
22	8	... Treacher's	...	GLENLIVET	... Whisky	...	22	8
		Pure and wholesome, Guaranteed to be distilled from the best malt, and free from any smoky or objectionable flavour.						
22	8	... Treacher's	...	GLENLIVET	... Whisky	...	22	8
		Consists of the finest Whiskies selected from those distilled during each fine Barley season.						
22	8	... Treacher's	...	GLENLIVET	... Whisky	...	22	8
		Highly Commended by Connoisseurs for its Fulness, Fragrance and Mellowness.						
22	8	... Treacher's	...	GLENLIVET	... Whisky	...	22	8
		The Butting, Bonding, and Blending is carefully attended to by practical men at Treacher and Company's Scotch Agency, and is one of the chief secrets of the success of the brand.						
22	8	... Treacher's	...	GLENLIVET	... Whisky	...	22	8
		Highly recommended as a stimulant by the most eminent Physicians.						
22	8	... Treacher's	...	GLENLIVET	... Whisky	...	22	8
		Is supplied to upwards of one hundred and twenty Regimental Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.						
22	8	... Treacher's	...	GLENLIVET	... Whisky	...	22	8
		Special terms for quantities to the Trade, Messes, Clubs and Co-operative Societies.						

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CONVENIENT FAMILY OR BACHELORS' JARS.

The jars are protected with wicker work, and are made to contain 2 or 4 Imperial gallons.

			Per 2 gals. Rs.	as.	Per 4 gals. Rs.	as.
SCOTCH or IRISH WHISKY (inclusive of jar)						
COGNAC	****	do.	„ 25	0	„ 48	0
COGNAC	***	do.	„ 27	0	„ 51	0
COGNAC	**	do.	„ 31	0	„ 60	0
COGNAC	*	do.	„ 35	0	„ 68	0
SHERRY, Manzanilla			„ 22	0	„ 42	0
LOCK TAPS (plated), effectually protecting contents			each		„ 4	0
JARS, 2 gallon, allowed for if delivered free at our godown			„		„ 3	0
JARS, 4 gallon,	do.	do.	do.	„	„ 4	0

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

CASH *v.* CREDIT.

S. ROSE and Co. beg to call attention to the following serviceable second-hand Pianofortes which they are selling at greatly reduced prices to make room for new instruments :—

"BIJOU" COTTAGE, solid mahogany, compass, 5 octaves, entire iron frame	Rs. 290
WALNUT COTTAGE, entire iron frame, full compass, 7 octaves	„ 350
BROADWOOD and SON'S SQUARE, mahogany, compass, 6½ octaves	„ 350
BROADWOOD and SON'S SQUARE, mahogany, compass, 6½ octaves	„ 400
WALNUT SQUARE, full compass, 7 octaves	„ 450
EBONIZED SQUARE, full compass, 7 octaves	„ 500
EBONIZED SQUARE, by LIPP or STUTTGART, metal frame and brass corners, full compass, 7 octaves	„ 550
SCHIEDMAYER Ebonized Square, overstrung bass, full compass, 7 octaves, all metal work, electro-plated	„ 00
"SYMPATHETIC" by S. Rose and Co., of solid mahogany, full compass, 7 octaves, overstrung bass, almost equal to new	„ 750
COLLARD and COLLARD GRAND, mahogany, compass, 6½ octaves, metal bars, etc	„ 300
COLLARD and COLLARD GRAND, mahogany, full compass, 7 octaves, brass bound corners, metal bars, etc	„ 600
BROADWOOD and SON'S GRAND, mahogany, compass, 6½ octaves, metal bars and wrest plank	„ 600

Catalogues of Pianos and Harmoniums, American Organs, Music and Sundries free by post.

New Pianofortes by all the best makers, from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,750.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE HOMEWARD SEASON, 1886.

THORPE AND CO.

HAVE a large assortment of useful Requisites for Homeward-bound Passengers and Travellers, very moderate in price, and ready for Immediate Use, or made to measure a few hours after the Order is given.

PRICE LIST.

	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
Deck Suits for Morning Wear	7	8 to	16	8
Travelling Suits	28	0 to	38	0
Warm Suits Cheviot, &c.	28	0 to	35	0
Warm Overcoats or Ulsters	38	0 to	50	0
Best White Shirt Bands	each		4	4
Do. do. Collars	„		4	8
Best Oxford do.	„		5	0
Best Flannel and Silk Wool			8	0
Cardigan Jackets, very warm	10	0 to	12	8
Dressing Gowns	10	8 to	25	0
Warm Lamb's-Wool Undervests	each		6	0
Do. do. Pants	pair		6	0
Brown Cotton Socks	per doz.		6	8
Superior Merino Socks	per doz.		20	0
Very Warm Lamb's-Wool Socks	per doz.		25	0
Ribbed Hand-Knitted Socks	do.		30	0
Knicker-bocker Hose, Hand-Knitted	pair		3	8
Heather Ribbed Cotton	pair		3	8
Gauze Merino Undervests	per ½ doz.		12	0
Extra Superior Gauze Vests	do.		30	0
Stout Merino Vests	each		5	8
Stout Merino Pants	each		6	8
Gauze Merino Pants	each		6	8
Warm Gloves			1	8
Warm Mufflers			2	0
Travelling Caps			4	0
Best Tweed Hats			4	8
Best Linen Collars, all shapes	doz.		6	8
Linen Faced Collars	doz.		0	12
Best Linen Cuffs	doz.		10	0
Linen Faced Cuffs	doz.		1	8
Overland Trunks, best make,	from		27	0
Solid Leather Portmanteaux			40	0
Railway Portmanteaux			13	0
Tan Canvas Courier Bags			8	0
Soiled Linen Bags			5	0
Gladstone or Expanding Bags			28	0
Solid Leather Dressing Cases, fitted complete	from		13	8
Travelling Baths, with inside bauket.	from		25	0
Travelling Canteens, fitted complete	from		33	0
Ladies' Air-tight Dress Boxes, in Cases	28	0 to	38	0

	Rs.	a.
Ladies' Sun Hats	5	0
Overland Chairs	4	8
Despatch Boxes	20	8
Elder Down Pillows	8	8
English Feather Pillows	8	8
MoneyBelts, Pockets all round, from Rs. 2-8 to	8	8
Block Tin Collar Boxes	3	8
China Grass Slippers from Re. 1-0 to	1	8
Morocco Slippers	3	8
Brown Leather Slippers	2	12
White Canvas Shoes	5	8
Cholera Belts, best Flannel	2	8
Champagne or Sodawater Taps	2	12
Marine or Saltwater Soap per packet	1	0
Eau de Cologne with wicker cover	2	8
Assorted Perfumes per bottle	2	8
Travelling Pillows each	1	8
Resais or Quilts from	5	0
Scotch Mauds and Rugs from	16	0
Cambric Handkerchiefs per doz.	5	0
Metal Soap Boxes from	1	8
Sponges from	1	8
Sponge Bags	1	8
Rug Straps	1	8
Leather Purses	2	0
Sovereign Boxes	2	12
Razors, ready for use	2	0
Shaving Brushes	2	0
Nail Brushes	1	0
Tooth Brushes	0	8
Hair Brushes	4	0
Military Hair Brushes in leather case	10	8
Nail Scissors from 1-8 to	2	0
Hold-alls with Strong Leather Straps from	10	8
Waterproof Dressing Cases, Holding Sponge, Tooth, Hair and Nail Brushes, &c. &c.	6	8
Vulcanized India-rubber Travelling Baths	15	8
Waterproof Coats	7	8
Air Pillows	3	8
Air Cushions	6	0

Celluloid Collar, Cuffs, and Shirt Fronts.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

RACING WATCHES!
RACING WATCHES!!
RACING WATCHES!!!

MARCKS & CO., Limited beg to invite the attention of the public to their large stock of Chronographs and Racing Watches.

Finest lever escapement, fitted with compensation balance, guaranteed to keep accurate time in any climate.

No. 1.	Chronograph, only. In stout German silver crystal face, case, keyless, three actions, medium size	Rs. 3
No. 2.	Silver, double crystal case, showing chronograph on one side and time on the other, a good watch for the value	„ 75
No. 3.	Silver, crystal faced, keyless, a powerful watch, stand any amount of rough usage, specially recommended superior	„ 5
No. 4.	The same in hunting case	„ 135
	Gold Highest Quality	Rs. 400 to „ 800

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PURE INDIAN (KANGRA VALLEY) TEAS.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,

SUPPLIERS OF HIGH-CLASS TEAS TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.
SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' AND OTHER FIRST CLASS TEAS.

OUR celebrated and unrivalled TEAS of the choicest quality (from Col. HAWES' and other Plantations) cannot be surpassed by any other Teas in India. We offer our unsurpassable selection of the BEST and CHEAPEST Kangra Valley Teas, possessing an exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real Luxury to every Tea-Drinker.

Numerous Testimonials from different Connoisseurs prove that our Teas have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma. A LARGE STOCK of HOLTA TEAS on hand.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION. 22, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

HOMEWARD BOUND.
ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,

RESPECTFULLY invite the attention of Gentlemen "HOMEWARD BOUND" to their large stock of useful requisites for the journey, all of which are of the best quality only.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

USEFUL DISINFECTANTS
FOR HOUSE AND STABLE USE.

			Rs.	as.			Rs.	as.
Calvert's	No. 4, Carbolic Acid	½ lb.	0	12	Little's Soluble Phenyle	bottle	0	8
„	„ „	1 lb.	1	2				
„	„ „	½ gall „	3	0	„ „ „	„	1	8
„	„ „	1 gall. tin	5	0	„ „ „	„	3	8
„	Carbolic Acid Powder,	packet	0	10	„ „ „	1 gallon tin	7	0
„	„ „	28 lb. box	3	12	„ „ „	2 „ „	13	0
„	„ „	cwt. cask	11	0	„ „ „	½ pt. bottle	0	8
Burnett's	Disinfecting Fluid	per pt. bottle	0	10	Condy's Fluid	1 pt. „	1	0
„	„ „	„ qt. „	1	4				

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS, (35 ESPLANADE-ROAD) BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE

HAS the pleasure to announce that she has just received a large and choice selection of

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY,

THE FINEST CREAM AND IVORY SPRIGGED MUSLINS.

The new Tulle Ball Dresses, in the most becoming gaslight colours.
Pearl embroidered piece net for Ball Dresses, with Laces to match.
Jet embroidered piece net for Evening Dresses, with Laces to match.
The most elegant assortment of LACES.
Lace Flouncings and Piece Laces in a variety of patterns and shades.
Fichus. Collars and Cuffs. Fans, Handkerchiefs. Corsets, Crinolettes. Rich Visiting, Dinner, and Evening Dresses, elegantly made under a FIRST CLASS AND EXPERIENCED DRESS-MAKER.
Infants' Dresses. Frillings, &c. Flowers, Feathers. Parasols, Gloves, &c. Baby's Hoods and Cloaks. Ribbons, Gloves.

When Mofussil Orders are unaccompanied by a Remittance, Parcels are sent by Value-Payable Post, or, when practicable, by Rail and Railway Receipts as a V. P. registered letter.

MRS. LAKE,
MAISON DE MODES,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN'S HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

WE have now a VERY LARGE and FRESH Assortment of the above, SPECIALLY ADAPTED for the coming Hot Season.

UNDERVESTS.	Rs.	a.
Cotton Lace from	3	12
Balbriggan Lace from	7	0
Silk Lace from	10	0
Brown Merino, Very Fine from	7	0
White Summer Merino, Very Fine from	4	8
Silk and Wool, Finest Make and Coolest Wear from	7	8
International	2	8
Striped Balbriggan, Thin Make from	7	8
PANTS OR DRAWERS.		
Brown Merino from	8	0
White Gauze Merino, Cool and Thin from	6	8
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SOCKS.	Rs.	a.
Fine Cotton Silk Clocks per doz. pair	11	8
„ „ Embroidered Fronts „	19	0
Lisle Thread, Black, with Clocks per pair	2	1
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Browns, Seal, Cardinal Navy, &c. from	21	0
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GANDY'S AMERICAN COTTON BELTING

TO those having the use and care of machinery it is of the greatest importance to know what is the best belting to use to transmit power To such and to all the answer is, USE THE GANDY BELT.

It has imitators, and this is the strongest proof possible, that is an article that is worth spending cash on to imitate. If it were a worthless article, or one that had not been VERY SUCCESSFUL, no one would go to the expense and trouble to imitate it. Imitation is the strongest form of flattery, and those who imitate the "GANDY" belt are proclaiming to all belt users, that the GANDY belt is the best that has ever been put before the public.

The GANDY belt has acquired such a deservedly high reputation, that belt users, after having tried all others, come back to Gand and declare that, notwithstanding the difference in price, they find it to their advantage to the American Cotton Belt made, only by the inventor and patentee.

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130, Queen Victoria-street, London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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CIRCUS.
GRAND INAUGURAL PERFORMANCE.
ON OR ABOUT
TUESDAY, 23RD MARCH.
27 ARTISTES of unrivalled ability.
15 Highly trained HORSES and PONIES,
AND THE
MOST MARVELLOUS TROUPE OF PERFORMING DOGS AND MONKEYS.

☞ TO LET, CIRCUS REFRESHMENT BARS.
Apply N. GRIFFITHS,
Circus Ground, opposite Crawford Market.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee .....MR. FRAMJEE C. MEHTA.

TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY,
COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
TENDERED TO
EDUARD REMENYI.
On which occasion the following Ladies and Gentlemen (who have given their valuable services) will assist:—
MRS. MORLAND,
MISS LOUISE SCHMUCK, MISS KATE BULLOCK,
HERR ZIMMER, HERR SCHMUCK,
AND
DR. CLOSE.

PROGRAMME.
1. Piano Solo.....“Faust” Waltz.....Liszt. (by request)
MR. ISIDORE LUCKSTONE.
2. Scena and Prayer, Der Freischutz.....Weber
Miss HATTIE B. DOWNING.
3. Violin Solo.....Allegro Molto Appassionato .....Mendelssohn (From the Concerto)
EDOUARD REMENYI.
4. Song.....The Shadow of the Cross .....Odoardo Barri
MRS MORLAND.
5. { Violin A.....Romance (in F.)..Beethoven. Solos B.....Valse “Leuce” (from “Sylvia”.....Delibes.
EDUARD REMENYI.
MOZART STRING QUARTETTE (IN D)
6. { A Allegretto, Andante, C Menuetto D Finale Allegretto.
DR. CLOSE, HERR ZIMMER, HERR SCHMUCK AND M. REMENYI.
7. Song.....Good Bye .....Tosti.
Miss HATTIE B. DOWNING.
8. { Violin A.....Nocturne (in G Minor) Solos B.....Mazurk (in B flat) } Chopin.
Transcribed for Violin by REMENYI.
EDUARD REMENYI.
9. Duo for Piano..Spanish Dances (Nos. 1 and 4).....Moskowski.
MISS LOUISE SCHMUCK
AND
MISS KATE BULLOCK.
10. Song.....Nazareth .....Gounod.
MRS. MORLAND
(With Violin Obligato by EDOUARD REMENYI.
11. Violin Solo. { Introduction and Improvisation on the Carnival of Venice.
EDOUARD REMENYI.

FAREWELL.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, on account of THE HOLI HOLIDAY.

COOK'S
MOONLIGHT EXCURSION.

A STEAMER will leave the APOLLO BUNDER on SATURDAY, March 20th, at 8-30 p.m., returning about 11-30. A Band will accompany the Steamer.

FARE.—Two Rupees.

Tickets may be obtained up to 2 p.m. on the day of the Excursion, from

THOS. COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT.

Notice is hereby given that MULJIBHAI JIVRAJ and IBRAHIMBHAY HASANI, both of Bombay, Khoja Mohamedan Inhabitants, two of the Trustees of the “Khoja Nirashrit Fund Bombay,” on behalf of the said “Fund” have contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from William Smith of Bombay, European Inhabitant. All persons having or claiming to have any interest in the same or any part thereof by way of purchase, mortgage, lease lien, inheritance, gift or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, at their office, No. 20 Esplanade Road, Fort, above the National Bank, within 15 days from the date hereof; otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims, which will be considered waived, null and void.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY HEREIN ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Government ground, together with the dwelling-house and other buildings standing thereon, situate on the west side of Duncan Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Subdistrict of Fort, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2107, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 38 and 39, and which said premises are believed to contain 752 3-9ths square yards or thereabouts, and are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by a passage dividing the said premises from the property of one Nourbuy Moosajee, on or towards the South by the house of Joao Bastoo Pinto, and on or towards the East by Duncan Road aforesaid, and on or towards the West by the property of one Nourood in Teyabj, and which said hereditaments and premises have for some and time past been in the occupation of Alfred Walker.—Dated this 16th day of March 1886.

PAYNE, GILBERT, AND SAYANI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs. a.
Art of Practical Whist, by General Drayson ...	2 4
Diana, by S. Warner ...	1 4
Frank's Ranche ...	3 4
Goethe's Faust (Chandos Classics) ...	1 4
Goldsmith's Works ...	0 12
If Love be Love, by D. C. Gibbs ...	1 4
Irish History for English Readers, by W. S. Gregg ...	0 10
Irish Sketch Book, by W. M. Thackeray ...	0 6
Karma, by A. P. Sinnett ...	2 4
Kingsford, by E. Spender ...Re. 1-4 &	1 8
Lectures on Dietetics and Dyspepsia, by W. Roberts ...	2 9
On March, by J. S. Winter ...	0 10
Radical Pioneers of the Eighteenth Century, by J. B. Daly ...	3 12
Sandra Belloni, by G. Meredith ...	3 12
Under the Sun, by G. A Sala, Illustrated ...	3 4
At What Cost, by Hugh Conway ...	0 10
Baby's Museum, by Uncle Charlie ...	0 10
Called Back, by Hugh Conway ...	0 10
Corsairs, or Love and Lucre, by J. Hill ...	1 8
Dark Days, by Hugh Conway ...	0 10
Dear Neighbours,, by Max O'Rell ...	1 8
Grandfather Lickshingkie, by R. W. Criswell, Re. 1 &	0 10
Guide to Therapeutics, by R. Farquharson ...	4 12
Heroic Tales Retold from Firdusi the Persian.	3 4
Heroine of the Common Place, by M. Dal Vero.	3 12
How We Are “Done,” by One Who Knows Them ...	0 10
John Bull and his Island, by Max O'Rell ...	1 8
Madame Roland, by M. Blind ...	2 4
Numa Roumestan, by A. Daudet ...	1 8
Prescriber's Pharmacopœa, by N. Tirard ...	3 0
Prescriber, by J. H. Clarke ...	2 4
Songs and Arrows, by Hugh Conway ...	0 10
Spon's Architect's and Builder's Pocket Book	2 4
Discarded Silver, by C. Danvell ...	1 4
For Maimie's Sake, by G. Allen ...	3 12
History of a Walking-stick, by R. Lee-Free ...	3 12
Ireland, a Book on Light on the Irish Problem, by A. R. ...	1 8
Irving's Sketch Book ...	0 10
Kate Percival, by Mrs. J. C. Carr ...Re. 1 &	0 10
Lester's Secret, by M. C. Hay ...	1 4
Letters from Italy, by M. E. De Laveleye ...	3 12
Moment of Madness, by F. Marryatt ...	0 10
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Piping Hot, by E. Zola ...	1 8
[illegible]s, by O. W. Holmes ...	0 10
Respice Finem, by G. B. Harvey ...	1 4
Sarakas of Bhartrihari, by Rev. B. H. Wortham (Trubner's Oriental Series) ...	3 4
Suprapubic Operation of Opening the Bladder, by Sir H. Thompson ...	2 4
Valentino, by W. W. Astor ...	3 12
Zemganno Brothers, by E. D. Goncourt, Re. 1 &	0 10
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Chemistry of the Non-Metallics, by E. B. Aveling ...	3 0
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Hobbes, by G. C. Robertson ...	2 4
Joseph Wilmot, by G. W. M. Reynolds, 4 parts	1 8
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Little Folks, bound Vol. for 1885, gilt edges...	3 4
Matpan Affair, by F. Du Boisgobey ...	0 10
Orbs Around Us, by R. A. Proctor ...	3 4
Peter Parley's Annual for 1886, gilt edges....	3 4

NEW FRENCH NOVELS.

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Cleopatre, by H. Greville ...	2 4
John Bull et Son Ile, by Max O'Rell ...	2 4
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Lessee .....MR. FRAMJEE C. MEHTA.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS.

THE PERFORMANCE ON SATURDAY, THE 20TH MARCH, 1886, will be in aid of the Seamen's Institute, Prince's Dock, AND ON MONDAY, 22ND, in aid of the EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUND.

SATURDAY, 20TH MARCH, 1886.
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE AND IN THE PRESENCE OF
BRIGADIER-GENERAL C. T. HEATHCOTE, C.B., Commanding Bombay District.

MONDAY, 22ND MARCH, 1886.
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE AND IN THE PRESENCE OF
H. E. THE GOVERNOR AND LADY REAY.
The performance will commence with THE COMEDIETTA
“THAT DREADFUL DOCTOR.”

CHARACTERS:
Dr. Mars .....Captain Hodgkinson.
Edmund Beauchamp.....Captain Bayly.
Mrs. Beauchamp.....Mrs. Dixon.
To be followed by
“THE BONNIE FISHWIFE.”
CHARACTERS:
Sir Hickory .....Captain Minter.
Mr. Wildoates Heartychoer.E. Ferrers Nicholson, Esq.
Gallers.....Captain Bayly.
Miss Thistledown .....Mrs. Hay.
Maggy Macfarline }
By kind permission of Colonel BEVILLE and the Officers, Marine Battalion,
The String Band of the Regiment, under the leadership of Mr. M. CURRIE, will perform in the Orchestra.
To commence punctually at 9-15 p.m.
Carriages may be ordered at 11-30 p.m.
Tickets at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

PRICES.
Boxes to hold 4 ..... Rs. 16 | Pit Stalls.....Rs. 2 0
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GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee .....MR. FRAMJEE C. MEHTA.
AMATEUR THEATRICALS.
THAT DREADFUL DOCTOR
AND
THE BONNIE FISHWIFE.

THE PERFORMANCE ON SATURDAY, THE 20TH MARCH, 1886, will be in aid of the Seaman's Institute, Prince's Dock.

By kind permission of Colonel BEVILLE and the Officers, Marine Battalion,
The String Band of the Regiment, under the leadership of Mr. M. CURRIE will perform in the Orchestra.
Plan and Tickets at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

THE AGENT of the SOUTHERN MAHARATTA RAILWAY is prepared to receive TENDERS for the ERECTION of 20 COVERED GOODS WAGONS on the Company's Sidings at Ghorpuri (Poona):

Drawings can be seen and copies of specification and forms obtained on payment of a fee of two rupees on and after Monday, the 22rd Instant, at the office of the Chief Engineer, Poona.

Sealed tenders endorsed “Tender for erection of Covered Goods Wagons” must be addressed to the Agent, Southern Mahratta Railway, Dharwar, and must be delivered at the Agent's Office by the 5th April.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

G. M. STEWART,
Agent.
Agent's Office, Dharwar, 16th March 1886.

LADIES' HEMSTITCHED
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
Rs. 7-8, 10-8, 12-8, 14-8 per dozen.

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Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, of the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Weekly Returns, with Total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rate of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

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GOLD MEDAL TEA.
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Lilly white's Cricketers' Annual	0 10
Instructions for Beginners in Photography; by B. Wyles...	0 10
Faust and Loose; by F. C. Burnand	0 10
Seymour's Inheritance; Short Story in Blank Verse	0 10
A Parson's Holiday; by W. O. S. Allen ...	3 8
Mem. of Lydia M. Rouse; by Her Husband ...	1 4
Lines Grave and Gay; by W. E. Warde ...	2 4
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Sarakas of Bhartrihari; by Rev. B. H. Wortham	3 4
King Arthur and Knights of the Round Table; by H. Frith	3 4
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Indian Art Journal, No. 1, Nos. 3 to 8... each	1 0
Magnetism and Electricity; by H. C. Tarn ...	1 4

NEW NOVELS.

Sandra Belloni; by G. Meredith	3 12
Karma; by A. P. Sennett	2 4
Conspiracy; a Cuban Romance	3 12
On March; by J. S. Winter	0 10
Desperate Adventure; by Max Adeler ...	1 4
Kingsford; by Emily Spender	1 4
If Love be Love	1 4
For Maimie's Sake; by Grant Allen	3 12
History of a Walking Stick; by R. Lee-Free ...	3 12
Valentino; by W. W. Astor	3 12
Primrose Path; by Mrs. Oliphant	3 0
'Twixt Love and Duty; by Tighe Hopkins ...	3 12
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The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy .....Annas 4
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PHOSPHORUS THE GREAT REMEDY
FOR DISORDERS OF
THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

IT is agreed by all Medical authorities that PHOSPHORUS plays a very important part in the NUTRITION of THE BRAIN and NERVE TISSUE, and possesses SPECIAL CURATIVE VITALIZING and ENERGIZING PROPERTIES.

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PHOPHORUS IS INVALUABLE.

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are made according to Dr. Kirby's Formulæ, and it is admitted that in NO OTHER FORMS can PHOSPHORUS be administered so *safely* or *effectually*, Syrups and all liquid Preparations being either INERT or DANGEROUS. The following combinations are largely prescribed:—

IN NERVOUS DEBILITY, SCIATICA AND NEURALGIA PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS GIVE SPEEDY RELIEF.

This valuable combination of two powerful tonics is a very useful restorative, and is found most beneficial in the treatment of diseases of a low type in CONVALESCENCE from FEVERS and other acute exhausting diseases. As a tonic and antiperiodic it is largely used in India in some stages of fevers and to counteract the exhausting influence of the excessive heat of the climate.

IN LOSS OF NERVE POWER
PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE & STRYCHNIA PILLS ARE INVALUABLE,

as also in all cases of MALNUTRITION, whether the consequence of acute diseases such as FEVERS, BLOOD POISONING or result of OVER-WORK, DISSIPATION, Indulgence in ALCOHOLIC STIMULANTS or excess of any kind, and in cases of WAKEFULNESS, FEEBLENESS of MEMORY, GIDDINESS and TREMBLING of the VOLUNTARY MUSCLES on EXERTION and some forms of SKIN DISEASE.

EARLY DECAY OF MENTAL VIGOR AND PREMATURE OLD AGE.

LOWNESS of SPIRITS and ATONIC DYSPEPSIA arising from OVERWORK and IMPOTENCE IN OLD or DEBILITATED SUBJECTS, are much alleviated by a course of
PHOSPHORUS and NUX VOMICA PILLS.

IN BRIGHT'S DISEASE,

after the acute symptoms have subsided,
PHOSPHORUS and CANTHARIDES PILLS act very beneficially, as also in ATONY or PARALYSIS OF THE BLADDER producing INCONTINENCE of URINE.

The above mentioned preparations are largely prescribed, together with other combinations described in Dr. Kirby's Work on the REMEDIAL VALUE of PHOSPHORUS, which may be obtained from any of the Agents mentioned below.

CAUTION—Messrs. H. & T. Kirby & Co. caution the medical profession and public against imitations of their preparations. Some are Exceedingly Dangerous and others Inert. Every Bottle of the Genuine Pills bears their Trade Mark. Sold in Bottles, price Rs. 2, Rs. 4-8 and Rs. 6-8 each. The large Bottles contain sufficient for a course of Phosphorus extending over 3 to 6 weeks.

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From this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

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The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

THE BHOWNUGGER COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY (IN LIQUIDATION).

ON THURSDAY, the 1st day of April, 1886, at 3 o'clock p. m. (Bombay time), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will put up for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION in two lots, at their Sale Rooms, No. 5 Apollo Street, Bombay, by order of the Liquidators of the Bhownugger Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited, and with the concurrence of Messrs. Withuldas Samaidas, Valeschunker Gowkishunker, Veni hunker Laxmishunker, and Bhugwandas Bungwanbhai (the Mortgagees), the following VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY of the abovenamed Company, viz:—

LOT I.

First.—All that piece or parcel of land, formerly waste land of the Durbar of Bhownugger, situate outside the gate of the bunder of the City of Bhownugger, on the west side of the road leading to the bunder at the distance of 30 feet from the road and 40 feet from the north wall of the press building of Patell Dhana Amersey, measuring 300 feet from east to west and 300 feet from north to south, together with the press house and machinery of the Company, situate on the above described piece or parcel of land, consisting two Steam Wilson and Co.'s presses with finishers combined for finishing bales without removal; the presses have each one ram of 11 in. diameter with two supporting pillars, and the finishers have each two rams 20 in. diameter, 1817 pattern

Two sign pressure Steam Engines. Cylinders 20 in. diameter, stroke 36 in., with two sets of pumps, 6 rams each, for working the presses.

One Boiler 25 feet long, 8 feet 9 in. diameter, 2 flues each 32 in. diameter.

One Donkey Engine, 5 in. ram.
One Crab Winch.
Two Screw Jacks.
Two Steam Scales.
Sundries, Fitters' Tools and Stores.

The said premises first above described are subject to a yearly rent of Rs. 200, and are held under a lease from the Thakore of Bhownugger for so long as the presses of the said Company should continue working. This lease will be surrendered to the Thakore of Bhownugger, who will grant a fresh lease to the purchaser on the same terms as those contained in the present lease.

LOT II.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of land in the town of Mohwa, measuring 300 feet from north to south and 325 feet from east to west, situ te on the west side of the road to the bunder out of the Khar Gate, and on the north side of the road to Dewania, together with the press house, situate on the said last mentioned piece of land, containing Three Nasmyth Wilson and Co.'s patent presses 1877, each press with three rams 11 in. diameter.

Two high pressure Steam Engines, 15 in. cylinders 20 in. stroke. Each engine with the necessary pumps attached for working the presses.

One Donkey Engine with ram 9½ inches diameter.
One Boiler, 25 feet long, 7 feet diameter, with 2 flues, each 33 in. diameter.
One Screw-cutting Gap, Lathe, 9 feet long, 8 in, centre, with tools and driving wheels.
One Manual Fire Engine.
One Hand Pump.
One American Weighing Scale for full pressed bales.
Two sets of Taps and Dies.
Spare stores, 2 new rams, 2 cylinders, 2 press doors and sundries.

The Compound is enclosed with fencing, and is 408 feet long by 300 feet wide.

This fencing is also comprised in the lot.

The said premises secondly above described are subject to a yearly rent of Rs. 15, and are held under a lease from the Thakore of Bhownugger. The lease will be surrendered to the Thakore of Bhownugger, who will grant a fresh lease to the purchaser on the same terms as those contained in the present lease.

The vendors reserve to themselves the right to put up the above described property for sale in two lots as above mentioned, or at their option to put up the whole of the said property for sale in one lot.

The above property will be sold subject to particulars and conditions of sale, for which application should be made to Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH, and OWEN Solicitors, Apollo Street, Bombay.

Bombay, March 5, 1886.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 8 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

TO BE LET—From end of March to end of November or thereabouts, a large furnished house on Mount Pleasant-road, Malabar Hill—Apply to G. G., Office of this Paper.

GREY RIDING HORSE, 5 years old, carries a lady, sound and quiet, can jump well. Price, Rs. 500. Address G., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

FOR SALE—GREY ARAB HORSE, Rs. 600, the property of Colonel MERRIMAN, Colaba.

LOST.—One Paris Municipal Bond, No 322835, any one returning the same will receive a reward. Apply F. D., care of this paper.

RARE OPPORTUNITY—FOR SALE—A thorough-bred KING CHARLES SPANIEL DOG. Real beauty. To be seen at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

PASSAGE REQUIRED to ENGLAND by a lady who is willing and capable of taking charge of an invalid or children. Remuneration trifling.—Address, C. T., care of this paper.

FOR SALE, about 120 Pine Planks, from 12 to 28 feet long, 3 inches thick, and from 7 to 12 inches wide. On board s. s. Darien in stream. Open to offer. Apply on Board.

THE BEST ICES, four sorts daily, every day different kinds; also Wines and Spirits of the best quality, only to be had at the Vienna Confectionery, Church-gate-street.

TIN TRUNKS! TIN TRUNKS!! (English made) in all sizes, very strong and durable, from Rs. 4-11. Galvanized Soap Dishes, annas 7 each. Thousand other useful things, Prices Cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

WANTED, by an up country Cotton Merchant, an Agent in Bombay to manage and influence his business. Salary or commission according to qualifications. Apply, stating terms to Mercator, care of this paper.

A GENTLEMAN in business in the Fort is desirous of meeting with an English Family who will receive him as a private boarder. Communications address to “K.” care of this paper.

FOR SALE, CHEAP.—D. B. C. F. 12-bore GUN by Mess Brothers, 3 & Wigmore-street, London, Silver's patent recoil heel plate modified, choked, well finished and in good order. Loading apparatus complete. Rs. 150. Please apply “Shikaree,” Akola, Berar.

Y. M. C. A.—A CONCERT in aid of FUNDS will be held in the Lecture Hall, Apollo-bunder, at 8-30 p.m. TO-DAY. Admission to members of the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations, eight annas; to all others one Rupee. Tickets may be had at the doors.

FORT READING ROOM & LIBRARY.—The Annual General Meeting of the Life Members and Subscribers will be held at the Library Rooms on FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 5-45 p.m., to adopt the Committee's Reports and the Audited Balance Sheet and Accounts for the year 1885.

LADIES' HATS cleaned, re-shaped and trimmed, by MRS. MARTIN, Practical Dress-maker and Milliner. 340, Grant-road, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED, Fast Dyed Khakee Drills at annas 5 and 5½ per yard. Try at Y. A. LACKA, near Jackeria Masjid, Bombay.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

MRS. COULSON, MILLINER and DRESS-MAKER, Boree Bunder, Ladies' Own Material made up, Charges moderate.

KIDD and SHADBOLT'S “SPADE BRAND” WHISKY, as used at the Clubs. Sole Importers, PHIPSON and Co.

GENTLEMEN'S ANGOLA SUITS, neat checks and plaids, Rs. 25. Guaranteed fit and workmanship. The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Fort.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Re. 6 per month, in advance; postage extra.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations. Situated in a quiet locality. Large airy Rooms.

DRAUGHTSMAN WANTED, must be well up in bridge and roof work. State experience and reference to Engineer, *Bombay Gazette* Office.

AHMEDABAD ICE FACTORY has THIS DAY been RE-OPENED. Orders promptly executed. For particulars apply to SHAIK HOOSAIN SHAIBAG.

PIANO.—Broadwood's Short Grand, lovely tone. Trichord treble. With sounding board and double covers, Rs. 400. No less.—J. T. Pearson, the Tent, Fedder Road.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

HAIR CUTTING SALOON.—Francis and Fucile, No. 38, Meadow-street, Bombay. Every requisite for toilet from the best markets in Europe. Saloons elegantly fitted up.

THE CYCLOSTYLE.—Hundreds of copies in black ink thrown off at once. Government sanctions its use in Public Offices. Prices moderate. A. Steward and Co., No. 2, Church Gate Street.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year, £549,974-10-10 Stg.

BOMBAY HOTEL, FORT.—Rooms large and airy, available for Officers and Families at Rs. 3 per day. Arrangements can be made at reduced rates for monthly Residents.

JUST RECEIVED a fresh lot of the best Foolkerries with and without glasses. Also all sorts of Gold and Silver Jewellery, cheaper than any firm in Bombay, HURJIMULL & Co.

FOR SALE, D. B. C. F. GUN by BLAND, with loading apparatus, Rs. 130; Hunting Saddle, Rs. 25; Double Bridle, Rs. 10; Snaffle Single Bridle, Rs. 5. Apply to Col. ROWLANDSON, Pay Office.

MATHERAN.—TO BE LET, the newly-built and well furnished Bungalow “Craigy Burn” for the hot season. Apply to Messrs. Dadabhoy Hormusjee & Co., near the *Times of India* Office.

WRITE for our new set of patterns of Shirtings in all materials. Large consignments just to hand Special manufacture for Hot Weather Shirts.—BADRIDAS PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row Bombay.

NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS, Wonderland Esplanade, Native Shapes and Designs. Medals Paris 1878, Amsterdam 1883, Calcutta 1883-84. Address Head Clerk, Pottery Works, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.

THE MODY PARELL IRON WORKS.—Castings and Fittings—Iron, Brass, Copper, Phosphor Bronze, &c. Railings, Wood and Tin works. Also other works executed. Orders registered, M. M. MODY, & Co., Ld., Apollo-street or Parell Works.

TRICYCLES.—The “IMPERIAL CLUB,” patent differential double-driving car, hand brake, ball bearings to all parts except pedals, bright parts nickel-plated, with lamps and alarm complete. Just imported. JNEUBERG, Bombay.

CHEAP PASSAGES.—We are booking passages up to the beginning of June, to England and the Continent, by A. I. steamers sailing every few days, at from Rs. 250 to Rs. 400 1st class fare, according to destination. WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 2, Apollo-street, Bombay.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS GUIDE.—Issued on the first of every month, containing Time Tables of the Railways of INDIA, CEYLAND and DAK COMPANIES, with all information for travellers in India, with COLOURED MAP of INDIA. Annas 8, Postage free.

PICKLED SALMON, 8 annas per lb. DRIED SPRATS, 10 as. per tin. DIGBY CHICKS, 10 as. per tin.—PEARSE, Apollo-street.

TENDERS are INVITED for the supply in Bombay of the following classes of BULLOCKS:—

Class.	Pairs.	Height.	Age.
A	10	12·2 to 13 hands	4 to 7 years.
B	8	12· to 12·2 „	4 to 6 years.
C	4	12·2 to 12·4 „	4 to 6 years.
D	10	13·2 to 14· „	5 to 8 years.

Tenders must be sealed and lodged in the Office of the Municipal Commissioner not later than 2 p.m. on the 1st April, 1886. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

The person whose tender may be accepted must be prepared to have the number of Bullocks tendered for ready for inspection in Bombay within 14 days from the date of acceptance of tender. They will be examined, and any bullocks not approved will be rejected, and no claim on account of such rejection will be entertained.

The successful tenderer will be required to pay the whole stamp duty on the contract.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner
for the city of Bombay.
T. S. WEIR,
Health Officer.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Public Health Department, Bombay, dated 13th March, 1886.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
Price Re 1. Postage half anna.

NOTICES.

A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE in Sheffield, England, manufacturing Tool Steel, Spring Steel, Files, Saws, Hammers and Shovels, established for many years and enjoying the best reputation, desires to meet with a suitable agent for the sale of its goods to the merchants and consumers who give orders for direct importation. Good connections with such buyers are indispensable for the agency. Apply stating full particulars, and giving references to Box 20, Post Office, Sheffield.

K. F. CHHAPGAR AND CO.,
CIVIL ENGINEERS,
78, TAMARIND LANE, BOMBAY.

PLANS, Tracings, Surveys and Charts, Estimates and Specifications carefully prepared, and Strict Supervision exercised:

Annual contracts for petty repairs, whitewashing, and painting to private buildings, mills, etc., undertaken.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.
Alfred Theatre, 9 p.m.
Band, B. V. R. Gymkhana, evening.
Departure of English mail.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 17th :—Kashgar (s), from Hongkong. Yesterday :—Narcissus (s), from Cardiff; Agra (s), Calcutta; Thorndale (s), Moulmein; and Bhownuggur (s), Bhownuggur.

VESSEL SAILED.—The following vessel sailed yesterday :—Auretta (s), for Naples and Genoa; Flamsteed (s), London; Miranda (s), Dunkirk; Empress of India (s), Coast and Calcutta; and Dunedin (s), Hull.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Kashgar entered the dock on Wednesday, and the s.s. Carlton Tower, yesterday. The s.s. Auretta left it yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The next China and Australian Mails per s. s. Ancona will be closed at the General Post Office, Bombay, on Saturday, the 20th inst., at 7 a. m.

RAHANUMAI-MAZDIASHNA SUBHA.—There will be a meeting to-day at 6 p. m. under the auspices of the Subha, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, when Ervad Sheriarjee Dadabhai Bharoocha will deliver a lecture in Guzeratee on the "Religion of the Zoroastrians compared with thir customs regarded as religion." All Parsees are invited to attend.

MUSIC AT THE GYMKANA.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Gymkhana at 6 this evening.

Overture	The Bohemian Girl....Balfe.
Valse	My Queen .....Buculosse.
Cavatina	Favorita .....Donizetti.
Quadrille	Lieder .....H. Siewert.
Polka Mazurka	Love's Greeting .....Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A MENDICANT ROBBED.—A Brahmin mendicant, named Manikram Purboo, had a bath in the Municipal Gardens at Chuney Road on Wednesday morning, but before bathing, he hung on the branch of a tree close by his bundle which contained five tolas of gold, a number of gold mohurs, cash, a silver bell, sundry articles of wearing apparel, &c., of the collective value of Rs. 652-7-0. After bathing, he engaged in prayer and closed his eyes, and was so rapt in meditation while counting his beads, that he could not tell when his bundle was stolen.

STREET ACCIDENT.—Alfred Cooper, aged about 24 years, residing at Hornby Road, whilst passing in front of the Bazaar Gate Street Police Station on Wednesday evening, was accidently knocked down and run over by a Victoria No 215, driven by Hajee Ismail Mahomed. There were three passengers in the Victoria at the time. The near after wheel passed over the boy's back. He was immediately removed to the European General Hospital, where on examination no bones were found broken nor any serious injury done, and after being attended to, the boy was permitted to go home.

A RAID ON PARSEE GAMBLERS.—Inspector Guidder charged Ruttonsha Dadabhoy Poncha and nine other Parsees, several of whom appeared to be very respectable, the first with keeping a common gaming-house and the others with gaming. The circumstances of this case have appeared. In defence an alibi was attempted to be proved by Mr. Kapadia for one of the accused, and Mr. Sealy stated in defence of the priest that he was at the time engaged in praying for the members of the house. His worship in answer to this said he was found with gamblers and could be charged. Conclusive evidence being adduced, his Worship convicted the accused and fined the first Rs. 20, and the others Rs. 10 each.

DISMISSED FROM GOVERNMENT SERVICE.—Sakharam Kashinath Jogde, late Forest Guard in the Nasik Range of the Nasik Forest Division, having been dismissed from office on account of grave misconduct in the discharge of his duties, is hereby declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity. Mangaran Ramdin, late Depôt Peon, and Krishna valad Vithoba, late Forest Guard in the Pachora Range, of the Khandesh Collectorate, having been convicted under Section 409 of the Indian Penal Code, are hereby declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.—*Government Gazette.*

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN BOMBAY.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ended on Tuesday, the 16th March, was 528, being 23 more than in the previous week, 145 less than in the week ending 17th March 1885, and 77 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 275 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality of population per annum was 24·46, calculated on the increase of population since 1885. There were 111 deaths from remittent fever, being 1 more than in the previous week, and 6 less than in the same period last year. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were last week 71, 12, and 5, respectively, as compared with 98, 12 and 12 in the same period last year.

HIGH COURT—MARCH 18.

(Before SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN.)

SUIT TO RECOVER RENT.

AGA ABDOOL HOOSEIN BIN HAJEE ZEINAL ABADIN SHIRAZIE *v.s.* CHARLES RICHARD MARCKS.

THIS suit was brought to recover Rs. 6,036-6 and interest thereon from the date of the filing of the suit for rent of the premises in Kumpani Row occupied by the defendant. Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the plaintiff, the proprietor of the premises occupied by the defendant as his tenant; and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Hore, Comrey and Brown, for the defendant. The plaintiff had, in his account, given defendant credit for various sums, being principally the prices of goods purchased by the plaintiff from the defendant and from Marcks and Company, Limited, a joint-stock concern, of which the defendant is the managing director. The plaintiff had recently discovered that in a settlement of account, purporting to extend to 31st July, 1884, which took place in August, 1884, between the defendant and the plaintiff's agent—the plaintiff himself being then in Persia—Rs. 720 and Rs. 480 were improperly omitted to be credited to the plaintiff, and Rs. 1,888 were improperly debited to the plaintiff. Plaintiff was not aware of these errors in the account until his recent discovery of them, and he now claimed to correct the same by debiting the defendant with the three sums respectively.

The defendant denied the plaintiff's claim and his right to debit him with the three sums, alleging that the account in question had been properly settled, and that there had been no errors in the account.

Evidence in the case was called, being mostly confined to items in the plaintiff's and defendant's account-books as to payments of rent, etc. At the conclusion of the case late in the afternoon, his Lordship gave a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 6,036-6, with interest and costs. The plaintiff's claim to amend the former account was disallowed.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD and Mr. Justice JARDIN.

THE OBSCENE PHOTOGRAPHS CASE.

THE EMPRESS *v.s.* DANIEL HART.

THE petition presented by the accused in this case from a decision of Mr. Ryan, Presidency Magistrate, was called on late in the afternoon. There was no appearance for either the accused or the Crown. The petitioner had asked that he should be allowed to appear in court and plead his own cause. Their lordships, however, following the usual practice, had not thought it proper to grant the prayer. The petitioner was sentenced by the magistrate to one month's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 200, or in default to suffer further simple imprisonment for two months. Their Lordships confirmed the conviction; but reduced the alternative punishment, in default of payment of fine, from two months to three weeks.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary was published last evening, notifying that under the provisions of Clause 3 of Section 7 of the Bombay Municipal Acts of 1872 and 1878 as amended by Act I. 1882 His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council has been pleased to nominate the undermentioned sixteen gentlemen to be Members of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay :—

G. A. Barnett, Esq., C.I.E.
Deputy Surgeon-General Henry Cook, M.D., F.R.C.P. F.C.S., F.M.S
Damodhar Ta[illegible]widas, Esq
A. M. Gubbay, Esq.
Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai, Bart., C.S.I.
Karsandas Valabhdas, Esq.
Harold R. King, Esq.
Mahomed Hakim Esq.
Captain G. W. Martin.
Lieut-Colonel G. L. Merewether, R.E.
Mirza Husen Khan, Esq.
Captain H. Moriand, late Indian Navy.
Francis Dew Parker, Esq.
Rustamji Dhanjibhai Sethna, Esq., B.A. L.L.B.
Captain H. O. Selby, R. E.
Surgeon-Major G. Waters, L. R.C.S, L.R.C.P.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—"With strumous and emaciated subjects, and where the general health is impaired," observes Sir Henry Marsh, Bart., M. D., Physician to the Queen in Ireland, "the reviving and re-animating effects of a regular daily course of this animal Oil are highly satisfactory. Its favourable action on the system is renovating; it checks progressive emaciation, restores the yielding health, rebuilds, as it were, the tottering fabric, and brings about a most remarkable and salutary change in all the vital functions." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

THE WORKING OF THE ABKARI ACT.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.

THE following Government Resolution on the Report of the Commission appointed to inquire into certain questions connected with the working of the Abkari Act in the Town and Island of Bombay, was issued last evening :—

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 17th MARCH, 1886.

Letter from the President, Abkari Commission, No. A. C.—64, dated 4th November, 1885—Submitting the report of the Commission in connection with the working of the Abkari Act in Bombay called for in Government Resolution No. 5947, dated 22nd July, 1885.

Letter from the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, No. 7955, dated 7th December, 1885—Submitting his observations on the proposals made by the Commission.

RESOLUTION.—As complaints had been received regarding the effect of the regulations made under Bombay Act V. of 1878 for the town and Island of Bombay, and as His Excellency the Governor in Council was desirous of removing or modifying such restrictions as could not be shown to be required in the public interests, a Commisson consisting of J. H. Grant, Esq., C. S., Sir Frank H. Souter, Knight, C. S. I., and Sorabjee Shapurji Bengali, Esq., C. I. E., was appointed by Government Resolution No. 5947, dated 22nd July, 1885, to inquire whether the difficulties experienced by the licensed liquor-sellers and Bhandaris of Bombay in the prosecution of their business and the friction arising in matters of detail of abkari administration were such as ought to be removed, and, if so, whether any and what alterations were necessary either in the existing Abkari act or in any rule or order made under that Act. The Acting Commissioner of Abkari was invited to make any observations which he might desire on the proposals of the Commission, and while expressing concurrence in many of the recommendations he set forth with ability some weighty reasons against the adoption of others and made some alternative proposal. The conclusions at which His Excellency in Council has arrived after a careful consideration of the report of the Commission and the remarks of the Acting Commissioner of Abkari are shown below.

2. The most important point to be determined is the rate at which toddy and toddy spirit should be respectively taxed. Mr. Moore has stated lucidly the policy which has been adopted by Government in recent years, which is briefly to gradually bring the duty on spirit manufactured in India to the same level as that on imported spirit of the same alcoholic strength, but to impose a moderate tax on toddy, which is generally regarded as an innocuous beverage if not drunk to excess. In most places however it has not been found practicable to separate the taxation of toddy spirit from that of toddy owing to the difficulty of concentrating the distilleries of the juice when the trees are scattered over a wide area, and the revenue from both has been levied in the form of a tree-tax, which in some cases represents a higher duty on toddy than Government would desire to impose if it could be taxed separately but nevertheless does not represent a duty on toddy sairit approximate to that on imported spirit. The first step towards the assimilation of the duty on toddy spirit to that on other spirit taken in the island of Bombay, where distillation can be brought under the control of the Abkari Department, when it was directed in Government Resolution No. 2356, dated 18th March, 1884 that a duty of Rs. 2-6-0 per gallon should be levied. The increase should be levied on all toddy spirit manufactured in and removed from the Bombay distilleries, credit being given to the tree-tappers and distillers for the amount paid by them on account of tree-tax.

3. The figures given in paragraph 25 of the Commission's report indicate that although the rate of duty above specified is less by 10 annas than that on mowra spirit inclusive of the municipal tax the toddy spirit manufactured in Bombay cannot compete with mowra spirit, but that "brab toddy spirit from Girinj can competé financially in Bombay with mowra spirit owing to the absence of Fazandari rent and to the low rate of the Government tree-tax, while the high rates of labour, wages, firewood etc., and it is pointed out that the Government revenue does not suffer from the want of toddy spirit in the Bombay market, as its place is taken by mowra spirit, and that any suggestion or recommendation made or measure adopted to reduce the duty on toddy spirit must necessarily be made on other then financial grounds and in the interests of the Bhandoris and Fazandars including, it is said, a large number of those among the inabitants of Bombay, many of them being of the poorer classes, who prefer toddy spirit to mowra spirit on account of its being both milder and cheaper. It is accordingly recommended that to enable the Bhandaris to resume their business and to compete with the Uran distillers the duty to be levied on toddy spirit should not exceed a tree-tax of Rs. 27 per cocoanut-tree per annum, which is equivalent to a still-head duty of Rs. 1-14-0 per gallon of strength 25·5 U. P.

4 The Governor in Council, while recognizing the benovolance intentions with which the reasons above stated were adduced in support of this proposal, cannot admit their validity. He is averse to abandoning the principle that spirit of all kinds should as far as circumstances permit be taxed according to its alcoholic strength without regard to comparative cost of production. That principle is followed in the United Kingdom, and is now generally recognized and embodied in a law applicable to the whole of British India.

The conclusion of the Commission that the cost of producing toddy spirit in Bombay is in present circumstances considerably greater than that of importing mowra spirit is not disputed but His Excellency in Council cannot admit that it is incumbent on Government to countervail by exceptionally high rates of tree-tax the natural advantage of a higher cost of producing a particular spirit and to promote its consumption by a favourable rate of duty. No system of taxation can be sounder in principle than that which leave two competing articles in the same relative position as that in which they were not taxed at all in which case mowra would be cheaper than toddy spirit,

Consideration is however due to the fact stated by the Commission that many of the poorer classes in Bombay prefer toddy spirit to mowra spirit. The meaning of the reason assigned for the preference is understood to be that the former class of spirit is less harsh than mowra spirit of the same alcoholic strength, and that people who prefer it became habituated to it when it was cheaper in Bombay or have become habituated to it when residing in other places where it is cheaper than mowra spirit. Now it is shown in the Commission Report that cost of producing a gallon of brab toddy spirit of strength 25 U. P. at Girinj is 9 annas, while that of producing a gallon of mowra spirit of the same strength at Uran is 12 annas. It appears also that trees which tapped at Girinj are however Gouernment trees and the only rent paid for them has been a nominal "oud-dene" cess. But the rents charged for the trees of private individuals outside the town of Bombay are believed to be comparatively very low and there is reason to think that difference of 6 annas in the rate of duty per gallon of spirit of strength 25 U. P. would cover the difference between the cost of producing toddy spirit in Salsette and Bassein, including rent at the market rate, and the cost of producing mowra spirit, and that the toddy spirit produced at these places could if taxed at the same rate as that produced in Bombay—Rs. 2-6—be sold in Bombay at as low a price as mowra spirit taxed at the rate of Rs. 2-12-0 per gallon of strength 25 U. P. At present the import into Bombay of toddy spirit produced outside the island elsewhere than at Girinj is prohibited. This appears to His Excellency in Council to be a protectionist measure which should not be maintained, and the Bombay toddy spirit market should accordingly be thrown open to completing distillers outside the town and island. The consumer in Bombay is entitled to be supplied with toddy spirit from the source from which it can be with uniform rates of duty supplied at the lowest price.

In consideration therefore of the expediency of allowing the classes in Bombay who prefer toddy spirit to obtain it at about the same price as that of mowra spirit the Governor in Council is willing that for the present the excise duty on toddy spirit consumed in Bombay should be maintained at Rs. 2-6-0 per gallon of strength 25° U. P., and the import of toddy spirit which has paid duty at that rate should be permitted, The duty on spirit of strength 60 U. P. will of course be proportionately lower. Toddy spirit imported into Bombay will pay an import duty at the rates above described *minus* the tree-tax which has been paid on it, as toddy spirit manufactured in Bombay pays a still-head duty minus the amount of tree-tax, and must be accompanied by a permit of export from its locality of production Bud-dene having been abolished by Government Resolution No, 1859 of 10th March, 1886, Government trees will be let for tapping purposes at the rent they fetch in the open market. In this manner the consumers of toddy spirit in Bombay will reap the advantage of free competition, against which there can be no goop ground of complaint. Toddy spirit imported as mowra spirit imported, will be subjected to a municipal duty from which toddy spirit produced in Bombay is exempt, but this is a natural result of a municipal system of octroi duties which are theoretically indefensible. Trees can be obtained for tanping at lower rents outside Bombay than in the island, but it is not the duty of Government to afford protection to the tree-owners of Bombay against the competition of tree-owners elsewhere, whereas the Bhandaris of Bombay will it is confidently expected, supply the demand which the opening up of the Bombay market will create for their labour in other parts. So long as the rend oe the open market is paid for all trees tapped therf can be no grievance.

The recommendation of the Commission that the rates of tree-tax should be reduced in order that raw toddy may be procurable at a moderate price is in accordance with the policy of Government described in paragraph 2 and has the cordial approval of His Excellency the Governor in Council. The evidence recorded by the Commission leaves no room for doubt that there is a demand for cocoanut toddy in Bombay when it can be procured at a moderate price and that the reason why it was generally distilled for some years before the order above described was passed was that after the tree-tax on cocoanut and brab palms was raised to Rs. 18 the price at which the raw juice drewn from them could be sold with profit was prohibitive. His Excellency in Council accordingly considers that the order regarding the distillation of the juice of cocoonut and brab trees should be cancelled, the prohibition of the distillation of the juice of date trees being at the same time withdrawn, and as it has been found possible in Bombay to levy a still-head duty on spirit the principal reason for maintaining high rates of tree-tax has ceased.

The proposals of the Commission are (paragraph 34) that the tax on trees tapped for the sale of raw toddy should be Rs. 10 per tree, the system of allowing unproductive trees to be exchanged for productive trees up to a limit of 33 per cent. being maintained (paragraph 44), and that the tax on date trees should be reduced from Rs. 6 to Rs. 3-8 per tree (paragraph 68). It appears to His Excellency in Council that the system of exchanges should be abolished. As pointed out by Mr. Moore, it opens a door for favouritism and jobbery it is in force only with regard to cocoanut and brab trees and not with regard to date trees and there appears to be no reasonable ground for the distinction; and it is not allowed in any other part of the Presidency. The system of exchanges being abolished, the production of cocaunt and brab trees may be taken as double that of date trees, and the tax should be regulated in that proportion. The rates which appear most suitable after careful consideration of the argument on both sides are Rs. 5 for date trees and Rs. 10 for cocaunt and brab which should be adopted. These rates represent approximately a duty of Re. 1 per gallon of spirit of strength 25·5 U. P., and may be taken as equivalent to that proportion of the duty in the calculation of the additional still-head duty to be levied when the juice is distilled.

His Lordship in Council recognizes that the reduction of the tree-tax will increased to distil toddy illicitly, But it is improbable that illicit distillation can be kept entirely secret in a populous town, and as informers received rewards, it is unlikely that it will be attempted to a material extent.

His Excellency in Council considers that in future licenses should be offered in the first instance to existing holders at prices to be fixed by the Collectors, who is as pointed out by the Commissioner, always in a position ascertain the quantity of liquor sold in each shop but who will of course also take into account the facts that a higher rent will ordinarily have to be paid for a shop in a favourable position and that good customs may be partly the result of honest dealihg. If the terms offered by the Collector are declined, the licenses should be put to auction and they may be sold for three years if the bidders prefer than course, but for obvious reasons no guarantee can be given that the rates of still-head duty and tree-tax, which are not directly paid by the shop-keepers will not be raised during the term of 3 years.

The still-head duty on toddy spirit should however, as recommended, be reduced from Rs. 5 to Rs. 1.

In the circumstance stated by the Commissoin and in order to allow the liquor-shop-keepers as much freedom in the conduct of their trade as is compatible with security to the revenue the Governor in Council is willing to abolish the prohibition against their buying and borrowing liliquor from each other and the system of removing liquor from one shop to another under annual permits and to substitute therefor daily permits.

The Commission state that there is no particular reason why the quantity of liquor which may be sold to one person should be restricted to one gallon per day and that the rule can be very easily and is generally evaded, but that as the removal of any restriction in this matter would inevitably lead to the unlicensed sale of liquor the quantity should be increased from one to two gallons per day. His Excellency in Council considers that the amended rule would be as easily evaded as the existing rule, and it is very doubtful whether any good purpose is served by imposing any limit on the quantity which may be sold to one person. There would be a distinct advantage in the improvement given to unlicensed sale by the abolition of the restriction and no danger whatever to the revenue. The only effect of the rule appears to be to prevent persons of means from buying in stocks of country liquor but there is no good reason why they should not do so, and especially no good reason for maintaining a distinction in this respect between country spirit and foreign spirit to which the rule does not apply. In these grounds the Governor in Council thinks that no limit should be imposed on the quantity of liquor which may be sold to one person.

Under the system of levying a still-head duty it is unnecessary to maintain the rule regarding a minimum number of trees to be tapped under a distilling license which should accordingly be withdrawn.

The concession recommended by the Commission that the tree-tax on cocoanut and brab trees should be levied in monthly instalment in advance may be allowed on the conditions suggested by the Commissioner of Abkari for the purpose of securing, viz., that a deposit of two months tax be made in adition to the first instalement when the license is taken out and applied in payment of the last two instalements and that a fully year's tax be recovered on each tree planted after the absolute rule forbidding the Ecclesiastical Courts, and that it could exercise no discretion. But he could show the court that although there were instances of one or two strong cases before the Ecclesiastical Courts, as they came down to modern times, it was found that the strict practice was not absolutely so rigid as was sugested. In one case, *Malony* vs. *Malony*, the court had admitted into the record a plea on behalf of the wife that her husband resided in one part of town at her health. This case was decided in 1824, and the admission of the plea showed that even the old Ecclesiastical Courts, rigid as they were, were not absolutely rigid as was suggested. The usual abode of a husband in that case was at a certain place in Ireland, and it was pleaded on behalf of Jane *Malony* that in the opinion of her medical attendants she was not able to go and live there or to undertake a considerable journey anywhere without danger to her health." Until the Judicature Act was passed, the Probate and Divorce Courts was simply a continuation of the Ecclesiastical Court and was governed by exactly the same principles. But since the passing of the Judicature Act the court had gone far in allowing a plea equitable grounds. (Counsel here referred to the case of *Marshall* vs *Marshall*, 5th Probate Division). The present suit did not lie on the Ecclesiastical side, there being express terms in which the Privy Council had refused to import here the practice of the Ecclesiastical Courts.

Mr. Justice Bayley Hon—do you say, we ought to look at the case here?

The Advocate-General, You should look at the suit in the nature of a specific performance. I need hardly say that under the Specific Relief Act, section 22, the question of hardship is one which the court has to consider. The court is not bound to grant a relief merely because it is lawful to do so; but it can exercise its discretion on sound and reasonable grounds, and where the performance of a contract would involve hardships which may not have been foreseen. The refusal of the relief sought by the plaintiff would involve no hardship whatever upon him. The plaintiff will be at liberty to live again, and enjoy the society of his wife in peace and happiness. One of the contracts in which the court can not decree a specific performance is a contract to marry, and this shows how far the court, in the exercise of its discretion, should go to specifically enforce the obligations arising out of the contract.

The Chief Justice.—The court can only be guided by judicial principles.

The Advocate-General, mand by no other principles I ask the court to be guided.

The Chief Justice.—What is the hard case here?

The Advocate-General. Of course, "hard case" is a trem of very wide significance. When you come to a question of discretion, there is always a difficulty in drawing the precise line.

The Chief Justice.—But all there any special circumstances here which should induce the court to exercise its jurisdiction against the relief which has been sought?

The Advocate-General.—I say the marriage of a girl at a time when she was incapable of exercising any reasonable will, can well be included among the hard cases. There is no question whatever at that age of a free consent which is only given for the gir by another person.

Mr. Justice Bayley. Do you mean to say that it is intirely left to her obtion to go to her husband when she arrives at years of discretion?

The Advocate-General The—Legislature has not prevented that. I say a good many of my Hindoo friends will say that she certainly ought to be allowed to follow her own will.

The Chief Justice.—Then do you mean to say that no womhn who is married without her free consnt should be order to go to her husband?

The Advocate-General.—That is the way I am prepared to put my case, even without the additional circumstances already revealed in evidence, and which will be revealed still further if our evidence is taken. It is in evidence that the man has absolutely no house where to take his wife, that he has no money whatever, and that he is at present in debt.

The Chief Justice.—Has he not said he has got a house!

The Advocate-General.—No, my Lord, he lives with his uncle.

Mr, Macpherson.—He is prepared to take a house.

The Advocate-General.—He might as well say he is prepared to take Windsor Castle. (Laughter). Mr. Justice Pinhey has said that the man has perjured himself on this subject. The man had said that he could earn Rs. 300 or 400 a year, but his health appears to be such as to prevent his earning the money. He had earned nothing since the beginning of 1883.

Mr. Justice Bayley.—But he employs three council. (A laugh.)

The Advocate-General.—I do not suppose he has given penny himself for that purpose.

The Chief Justice.—This is a very important question. It is urged that every Hindoo girl, when she comes to puberty, should be at liberty to say that she won't go to her husband and that the law should not compel her to do so. It would be hard on the community if the law were to say that the girls should be at liberty to make up their mind whether to go to their husband's house or not. You have to look at this case not individually but as it hears on the whole community.

The Advocate-General.—But I say there can be nothing so beneficial to the community as the decree I ask the court to up hold.

The Chief Justice. But you must point out some special circumstances in this case. It is unfortunate the whole thing was not quite threshed out in the court below. The question is can a woman, when she arrives at years of discretion, be ordered by the court against her will to go to her husband? This is a very narrow question, lying within a small compass. But it is really of very great importance The Advocate-General. I fully admit the case is of very great importance, and I confess that no hardship arising from poverty on sickness can come up to this great hardship, namely the idea of enforcing cohabitation on a reluctant party. The court can not enforce a specific performance of a contract to marry, and it is because it cannot enforce a specific performance of the duties arising from that contract, when completed. The court may only grant a pecuniary relief and so may being itself into the same state in which the Probate, Divorce and Matrimonical Division of the High Court in England is placed. The court may deal with the question of the rights of property arising out of the marriage. This is the way in which the Legislature of England has thought fit to deal with the question of the duties arising out of the relations between husband and wife. There has no longer been any attempt to enforce them specifically. They still have the phrase "restitution of conjigal rights," but it is only a name and nothing more. The state to which the Legislature has reduced the old Ecclesiastical Rules at Home is no bad guidance for the exercise of your Lordships, judicial guidance here. The Court may say that it cannot enforce the specific performance of the duties arising out of marriage as their proper performance depends, entirely on the violation of the parties which you cannot control I say the courts in this country have always exercised discretion even in the snitain which they have decreed a specific performance, by adding terms to their order, which the Ecclesiatical Courts would not have done, The learned counsel here cited a case from 5th Indian Law Reports, Calcutta, page 508, in which the Appeal Court, while ordering the wife to go to her husband, had decreed that the husband should provide for her a house suitable for the reception of a respecable lady.

The Chief Jusked if a Hindoo does not agree to take her husband for better or for worse.

The Advocate-General replied that he did not know whether that was the case with the Hindoos. Mr. Telang would be better able to answer that question. As to the question of specific performance it depended on the contractual relaidon of the parties although status had been created by marrige the question was whether the relations were such as the court would enforce under the circumstances.

The Chief Justice said according to the Hindoo law the relations of the parties were established by the or guardians of the chidren consenting to their marriage The parents or guardians had a right to have their children married.

The Advocate-General said they still could not look upon the child as a contracting party. The parents being the contracting parties were held liable to damages for breach. The dnmages should not be claimed against the child. If the Court thought further evidence was necessary, counsel said he would call the lady and her grand father as witnesses who might be examined by their lordships themselves rather than sent back the case to the lower court.

The Chief Justice.—The nature of this evidence will be to show that the man has no means of supporting her and no house to take her to.

Advocate-General.—The lady's evidence will be to show her position and her absolute reluctance to go to her husband.

The Chief Justice.—She was married to this man by Dr. Succaram Arjoon.

The Adocate-General.—I suppose Dr. Succaram after words came to see the marriage.

The Chief Justice.—He might have seen in time that the boy would not be in a position to obtain a suitable maintenance.

The Advocate-General.—He hoped to educate the boy for the future but to be a blockhead of whom you could do nothig Moreover, he is shown to be a singularly sickly specimen of humanity,

The Chief Justice, Perhaps, he may improve by matrimony. (A laugh).

The Advocate-General. "There is not the slightest chance of persuading the lady to go to her husband. It would be the greatest hardship that can be inflicted on a human being for your lordships to make such a decree.

Mr, Justice Bayley.—Would there be no hardship to the man?

The Advocate-General.—Nothing compared to the harship inflicted on the woman. It would not realy be any hardship to this man. He did not marry, as an Englishman might have done, from a sense of devotion and affection for this lady. It can not be supposed that any feeling of affection could be have entered this man's heart at the time of the marriage. The lady is now 22 years of age, and as I am informed she is a thoroughly cultivated woman and a friend of European ladies there is no likilihood of her being influence in her decision by any of the relatives. The court has here proper case for the exercise of judicial discretion notwithstanding the remark made by my learned friend the other day, that this is a question of sentiment. We are apt to call a man's sentiment for bad or good. It is a sentiment, but if my friend only means to say that this is a question of feeling to great extent, I quite agree with him. The learned counsel concluded by asking the court to affirm the decree of justice by the exercise of its discretion, which could here be only exercised in favour of the lady. If, however, the court had any doubt as to affirming to decree, at present, then it should take the evidence which the desence was ready to produce.

The Hon. K. T. Telang said there was very little in the Hindoo law books with reference to the enforcement of the duties which husbands and wives owed to one another. The Hindu lawgiver did not contemplate a resolution of conjugal rights either at the suit of the wife or the husband In regard to the case of a husbandoning his wife, there was no provision like the one which had enabled Mrs. Weldon to obtain a decree in England The Institutes of Vishnu spoke about the duties of [illegible] in harmony with their husbands. Now the question was whether this was not a duty of imperfect obligation. In that book it was regarded as a religious duty to be threated by religious machinery, hell being assigned as the habitation of those who violated the duty. In the *Maiyukha* there was no provision for the enforcement of these duties by the King by a fine.

Mr. Justice Bayley said a good deal of the Institutes of Vishnu was only directory and not obligatory. It was directed for instance that they were not to marry a woman whose hair was decidedly red or one who talked idly, how there were a good many women talked why. (Laughter).

Mr. Telang. The duties are obligatory from a spiritual point of view. With reference to those rules, and the extent to which they are to be treated as obligatory in the civil courts, the principal is laid down in great maintenance case in the second Bengal Law Reports, Appellate Jurisdiction page 15, where they dealt with the various passengers in which the duty of maintaining relations however distant is laid down.

The Chief Justice.—Does it say that the duty of a wife to her husband is one of the imperfect obligation?

Mr. Telang.—It is an imperfect obligation in the sense that it is not to be enforced by the civil court in this manner.

The Chief justice.—I dare say a great deal is enforced by castes. But a regular government has a regular machinery, which, in enforcing the rights of people, supersedes caste. It is difficult to know from these books what is to be considered a duty of imperfect obligation, and what are the duties which are to be considered as enforceable by law. The duty of a woman to her husband is of the highest order, and it may do violence to Hindoo feeling, if you say it is one of imperfect obligation. The Hindoo law looks upon the wife as bound to show most inplicit obedience.

Mr. Telang. I quite admit that it puts the wife in a subordinate position.

Mr. Justice Bayley She is always independence.

Mr Telang I quite accept the view that the wife's position is dependence and subordination to her husband. But she is not entirely at his mercy. She has very strong rights of a person as well as property against her husband. Council further observed that it would appear from the *mayukha* that in case of a desertion by the wife of her husband, the relief was not granted by ordering the woman to go back to him but merely by imposing a fine.

The Chief Justice.—The caste may excommunicate.

Mr. Telang.—Yes, they can do that, notwithstanding the functions exercised by the court. The caste is an ecclesiastical body from a Hindu point of view. I may not tseat this as a religious question, but the caste will not treat it as a question which is not religious. They will not recognize the distinction between a social and a religious question. The caste has excommunicated in cases in which the courts have again and again held that they will not uphold the caste's decision.

Mr. Justice Bayley.—For instance, in some cases the castes have allowed remarriages which the courts have held to be bigamies.

Mr. Telang urged that there was no reason for the court in the presentcase to assume functions which belonged to the caste, and which it might exercise in the way it pleased.

The Chief Justice said the ruling caste's could not be allowed to have any effect upon property.

Mr. Telang.—Then there will be a divided jurisdiction. The court will operate on the property, and the caste will enforce the religious duty. Why should the court go beyond its limits and enforce what the caste is willing to enforce? Would the court be justified in doing so? Certainly not. The court could not be expected to look at the question from the point of view in which the caste would look at it.

Mr Macpherson in the course of his reply, said the Advocate-General argument was that this was discredited suits and that the suit was not recognzed by Hindoo law As to its being a discredited suit, counsel appraended that Mr Lathams argument might more fitly be adressed to the Legislature than to a judicial body Discredited or not, it was a suit still recognized by the courts in India It was also recognized in England, although he was constrained to admit that to a great extent the way in which it was effectuated had been altered there, the recent Acts taking the sting out of the decree for a restitution of conjugal rights But such was not the case in India, where the suit was undoubtedly, recogaized as appeared from section 260 of the Code The sting was not taken out of the decree in India to thesame extent that it had been in England If it could be established that, this suit was out of harmony altogether with the hindoo law then he admitted it would be very difficult to argue that it would lie But it was one thing to say that Mr Telang was not able to find an express text or shloka to show that the suit would lie, it was quite another thing to say that the suit was out of accord with all that was said in the Hindoo law. It was quite enough for his purpose, said Mr. Macpherson, to observe that Mr Telang had been unable to show any text forbidding such a suit, or stating that it was inconsistent with the Hindoo law. If, as was stated, in the days of Menu the king had power to inflict a fine in a case of this sort, their Lordships, now sitting in the place of the king of old, had a right to enforce a restitution of conjugal rights. The way in which the right was enforced varied with the time and circumstances. If the lady had gone to her husband as Hindoo ladies generally did, when she was 13 or 14, they would never have heard of this suit. Even if she had not been contented with her Dadajee, she would not have left his house. But this arose out of the advanced notions of Dr. Succaram who was filled with the notion that early consummation led to a weak progeny Nori-consummation of the marriage was not of the essence of the right. As it was immaterial to prevent a suit for a divorce lying, so it would be immaterial to prevent a suit for restitution. It was stated that a Hindoo husband might marry another wife, but by doing so he could not get rid of his first wife, She was his wife still. Dadajee was a poor man as present, But supposing he left 10 or 12 lakhs rupees behind him, as well as half a dozen wives, this lady, on her husband's death, would come in for a share of his property. The ceremony of marriage invested even minors with the status of husband and wife, and that status involved particular rights and obligations, one of those rights being that of the husband to his wife's society, and one of those obligations being the wife's duty to her husband. His learned friend had asked the court to exercise its discretion because there had been no consummation and because his client was a very cultivated lady.

The Advocate-General.—Because there has been no consent. Mr. Macpherson. That argument would apply to all Hindoos. None of these are grounds which would make it safe or right or judicial on your Lordships, past to refuse the relief prayed for. She refuses to go to her husband and do her duty by him, simply because she does not like him. The argument that she was a child when she was married without her free consent undermined the analogy of specific performance, because the very foundation of a specific performance was a contract, and consent was essential to a contract.

Mr. Justice Bayley here observed that supposing the court passed a decree in plaintiff's favour, the lady might still persist, at the risk, of being sent to jailin not going to her husband. If she did that, the court could not take her to her husband's door and give her ower to him.

Judgement has been reserved.

A HUSBAND POISONED BY HIS WIFE.

THE case of the Empress *vs.* Bhaghi, woman, came before Mr. Justice Birdwood and Mr. Justice Jardine yesterday. The accused was tried before Mr. Parsons, Session Judge, Tanna, for murder in causing the death of her husband, Dundia, by administering arsenic to him in a dish of fish which he ate. He was taken ill after eating the fish and died the same night. He said at the time that the fish he ate tasted bitter, and that he suspected his wife Bhaghi had put something into his food. She admitted on two occasions putting into her husband's food a white powder which she said one Balia gave her. The jury unanimously found the prisoner not guilty. Mr. Parsons declined to accept the verdict, and referred the case for the orders of the High Court. He said the verdict was contrary to the dying declaration of Dundia; and by the twice repeated confessions of the accused herself, he considered the charge of murder was proved. The reference was heard before their lordships in February last when their judgment was reported in these columns. They remanded the case for further enquiry, directing that the Session Judge should take such evidence as might now be procurable with reference to the allegations of the accused against the police, the existence of which may be suggested by the accused on further examination or by the police papers in the case or otherwise; and such evidence also by way of corroboration of her confessions as may now be procurable without undue delay; and certify the same with his opinion thereon within one month. The additional evidence having been received, the case came on again to-day, when Mr. P. S. Phatuk appeared for the accused, and the acting Government Pleader for the Crown.

Mr. Phatuk urged that the evidence before the Court, including the fresh evidence, did not clear up certain doubts as to a guilty knowledge on the part of the accused regarding the character of the white powder which she was alleged to have administered to her husband. There was no satisfactory evidence to show that she mixed the powder with the food. What the deceased stated in his dying declaration was only a suspicion in his mind. Mr. Phatuk submitted that the evidence, taken as a whole, was unsatisfactory and not sufficient to convict his client of murder.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances of the case, confirmed the conviction, but sentenced the prisoner to transportation for life.

PHILLIPS' TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—A Tonic and gentle Laxative, removing and preventing sluggishness of the liver, so prevalent in tropical climates. Per bottle

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 18.

THE Holi holidays have exercised a restrictive influence on business this week, the Share market having been entirely closed since yesterday, and the Piece-Goods trade more or less reduced in volume for the past week or ten days. In exports, however, there has been fully an average trade going forward, particularly in Cotton, of which the arrivals are steadily increasing, and Freights are maintaining a comparatively firm front in consequence, the ready rate for Liverpool having advanced to £1-1-3, while May tonnage for open charter has been fixed to some extent at £1-3 per ton. Money, if anything, is rather easier on the week, and Government Paper is the turn steadier in consequence, but shares until the close of business yesterday were somewhat irregular. In Exchange there is no special development to record, but considering the season of the year we do not consider the indications at all in favor of a higher sterling value for the rupee.

MONEY.—The last weekly return of the Bank of Bombay showed a reduction in the Cash Balance of 5½ lakhs, but this was entirely due to withdrawals of Government Deposits, the actual trade demand having undergone a reduction of 13 lakhs. To-day we learn by wire that the Bank of Bengal's Cash Balances have increased by 35½ lakhs; and although with both of the Presidency Banks the official rate of discount remains unchanged at 7 per cent. per annum for loans secured by Government Paper, there can be no question that the outside market is easier. Short loans with Government Paper as security are certainly obtainable at 5, possibly at 4½ per cent., and private bills are easily discountable at 8 per cent., even with two months to run. Such a weakening down at this stage of the season is somewhat unusual, as the next six or eight weeks ought in an ordinary way to see the stiffest point of the market. We can only account for the reactionary tendency by assuming that the Bank of Bombay's action in so rapidly advancing their rates two per cent. has been premature, and has led to a material check in the demand for accommodation. The Presidency Bank has of course but a limited period of dear money to avail of during the year, and may therefore be excused for some desire to "make hay while the sun shines," but with the facilities which now exist for laying down money cheaply by wire, any attempt to force rates a head of the legitimate course of the market, is bound to attract funds and lead to a reaction.

EXCHANGE.—The widest fluctuation in sterling this week has only been 1-32d., and we close to-day at exactly the level of last Thursday. No movement of any kind occurred until Saturday, when with Bar Silver quoted 1-16d. per oz. lower in London the banks reduced their buying rate for ready 3 months' Credits from 1s. 6 5-32d. to 1s. 6¼d. per rupee. This decline, however, was recovered again on Monday, and on Tuesday with Silver reported up from 46¼d. to 46¾d. the banks came out as sellers at an advance o 1-32d., the quotation for demand being 1s. 6d The firmness such as it was quite disappeared yesterday, and to-day the feeling has been distinctly easier, closing rates for ready bills being as follows :—

Bank Bills on demand	.....	1s. 5 31-32d. per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 6 1-16d. "
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 6 1-32d. "
Do.	4 "	1s. 6 1-16d. "
Do.	6 "	1s. 6¼d. "
Credits	3 "	1s. 6¼d. "
Do.	6 "	1s. 6¼d. "
Documents	3 "	1s. 6 3-32d. "
Do.	6 "	1s. 6 9-32d. "
Francs	3 "	1'91 "
Do.	6 "	1'921 "

The downward tendency to-day is due to the adverse result of the biddings for Council drafts in London yesterday. Out of the 50 lakhs offered, only Rs. 90,000 in drafts and Rs. 18,50 [illegible] telegraphic transfers found buyers at 1s. 6d., as compared with 51¼ lakhs last week. A further indication of the absence of demand for remittance to this side is to be found in the small shipments of Silver, only £20,000 being advised from London for this port during the week. Under other circumstances it might be possible that this indisposition to lay down funds on this side might be productive of a temporary squeeze later on; but the position in which Government are now placed with regard to their Council drawings leave little room for such a possibility. True, they only advertise 50 lakhs again next week, but in round figures they have an undrawn balance of 240 lakhs to be disposed of in the coming fortnight, and as we remarked a few weeks ago it practically matters little in the long run whether this sum be forced on the market now or added on to next year's drawings—the figures stand there on the wrong side of the account and must be so much more against the exchangeable value of the rupee in the immediate future however manipulated. There is always the possibility of course that Government may relieve the market by borrowing largely in sterling, and as during the past year, reducing their drawings in proportion; but this we take it is a measure which the advisers of Government will recommend for adoption only under pressure, as it simply means temporary relief at the expense of heavier liabilities lateron.

The position of Silver in the Mint, as shown in to-day's *Government Gazette*, is as follows :—

	Rs.
Value of Silver in the Mint on 6th March 1886	73,85,967
Silver received during the week	16,75,547
	90,60,514
New Coin paid during the month	15,50,002
	75,10,512
Silver belonging to private individuals	40,93,515
	116,04,027
Last week	85,63,165

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—In the first day or two after the departure of last mail the market exhibited considerable weakness and Fours dropped from Rs. 97½ to Rs. 97⅜, Fours-and-a-half from Rs. 100⅝ to Rs. 100⅜. The latter remained unaltered during the rest of the week, until to-day, when a recovery to Rs. 101 was established, but Fours have steadily hardened up by 1-16 a day until at the close we quote Rs. 97 11-16. Port Trust Bonds are quoted at Rs. 91, Municipal 5 per cents. at Rs. 100¾.

SHARES.—The market was closed from yesterday owing to the Holi holidays so that there has only been three open days since the departure of last Mail. In that interval even the influence of the holidays had already begun to make itself apparent so that transactions have been in a very limited compass, and the fluctuations in values comparatively slight. In *Banks* no movement whatever is recorded, Bank of Bombays remaining at Rs. 715, Aras nominally at Rs. 130, and National's at Rs. 115. *Spinning and Weaving Mills* have been somewhat irregular, Queen have advanced Rs. 15, Ripon Rs. 10, City Rs. 12½, Manockjee Petit Rs. 7½, Bombay, Connought and Hindustan Rs. 5, per share, but in the generality of cases we should say that rates were Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share lower and inclined to be weak at that. The tendency in that respect is scarcely a matter for surprise as not only is Cotton showing a disposition to advance in value, but a very material increase in the productive power of the presidency is projected. Considerable extensions on the part of several old mills and at last five entirely new concerns are projected. One or two of them will probably come to nothing having no real strength behind them, or being promoted by weak sponsors, but even the possible survivors seem scarcely called for yet, with reports being published every day or two bemoaning the state of trade for the half year ending 31st December last, and either paying no dividends at all or finding them from reserve funds. In *Press* companies there has been almost nothing doing and quotations are mostly unaltered. Berars are quoted Rs. 10 and Prince of Wales Rs. 20 lower on the week. The *Miscellaneous* list displays equally few changes. Bombay-Burmah Trading have declined Rs. 150 on the week to Rs. 3,050. Port Cannings are Rs. 2½ lower at Rs. 305. Kemp and Company, Limited, have recovered from Rs. 330 to Rs. 333. Cash Bazaars have found sellers but no buyers at Rs. 33 share of 100 rupees. Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mines are nominally maintained at Rs. 18, although we should have thought the inability to float the Indian Mysore Co. in London should have afforded the market a fair chance of estimating the probable value of their share certificates. The only good feature about the recent speculation in these and kindred things is that it has afforded some original unfortunate investors an opportunity of unloading at unlooked for prices on to speculators who were endeavouring to ring the market.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—In anticipation of the Holi holidays, during which business up-country is practically at a stand still, dealers have operated very sparingly since last mail left, and we question whether the clearances from the bazaar exceed 2,000 packages of all descriptions of imported Cotton cloths. Limited as the demand has been however, we do not make prices any weaker. On the contrary we should say with weaker Exchange in view, and on the average firmer accounts regarding the raw staple sellers are rather inclined to firmness if anything. Stocks no doubt are liberal, but the internal consumption is free and there does not seem much probability at the moment of replacing at much of a margin on selling rates.

In *Local* goods the extent of business passing is equally small 1,500 being about the estimate, but values are fairly well supported.

TWIST.—Imported Yarns if not active are at all events fairly steady, and in some cases a partial advance of ¼d. per lb. is asked. *Local Spinnings* have again met a keen demand for China. Purchases to the extent of 3,000 to 10,000 bales are reported during the week and prices are quoted 1-16 to ⅛ anna per lb. higher.

METALS.—*Copper* is firm with a fair demand, and we quote rates partially As. 4 per cwt. higher. *Yellow Metal* has not partaken in the improvement, and if changed at all is As. 4 per cwt. in favour of buyers.

COALS.—No change has taken place in the position of the market. Sellers might occasionally accept a reduction of As. 4 per ton from former rates, but this is not sufficient to attract buyers.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—This has been a very unsatisfactory week for exporters of the staple. With large receipts which ought in an ordinary way to have brought sellers nearer together the result has been quite the reverse. Although Liverpool by the telegrams received to-day is said be strong, buyers in Europe of Surats to arrive so far from offering any advance in price seem rather inclined to try for lower rates, while here we are quite Rs. 2 per candy higher on the week. The fact is that native dealers, encouraged partly by occasionally firm advices from Liverpool, and partly by less favourable reports regarding the Guzerat and Kattiwar crops on this side, are mostly buyers of Cotton while European firms already stand with such a large short interest for shipment that they are afraid to sell "bear" here notwithstanding the temptation of something like ¼d. per lb. better than they can do at home. It may be that larger shipping of actual Cotton may bring the market to a normal level in the long run, and one strong argument in favor of that is the fact that a large proportion of the present speculative purchases must come back on the market again for resale, but it seems pretty clear the movement will not come for March deliveries. The holidays will prevent arrivals of any movement into the district markets for another week, which will just be sufficient to make deliveries for the 25th the usual contract date—difficult of fulfilment, and dealers will not be slow to take advantage of it.

As regards the ultimate out-turn of the crop there has been nothing to shed any new light on the subject this week. Estimates of clearances for the six months still vary from 800,000 to a million bales, but the weight of opinion concentrates at about 900,000 a few thousand bales more or less.

The quality of our current receipts continues on the whole fairly satisfactory. Broach is perhaps leefier and rather lighter in staple than could be wished, but Oomras are rather improving if anything and such Dholleras and Bhownuggers as are coming to hand are nice in every respect. The receipts of new Cotton into Bombay since the beginning of the Season we more estimate in round figures at about 500,000 bales, say :—

	Bales.
Berar	185,000
Bengal	145,000
Khandeish	80,000
Barsi and Nugger	2,000
Broach	35,000
Dhollera, &c.	14,000
Hingunghaut	16,000

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparisons with previous years :—

Receipts.	1886.	1885.	1884.
For the week	57,328	36,697	48,795
Since 1st January	446,527	292,122	446,386
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	17,532	18,308	15,276
Since 1st January	247,317	176,051	279,023
Clearances to Calcutta, Madras, &c.			
For the week	1,693	2,435	67
Since 1st January	12,923	12,383	29,388

The following are to-day's quotations for Fullpressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling-Cost and Freight to Liverpool, *vid* Canal without commission :—

New Crop—		per Candy.	per lb. c. & f.
Bengal, Fine	March	Rs. 167	= 3 ¼d.
Do. Fully Good	do.	" 168	= 3 11-32d.
Do. Good	do.	" 164	= 3 17-32d.
Omra, Fine	do.	" 190	= 4d.
Do. Fully Good	do.	171 to 176	= 3 15-16 to 4 1-16d.
Do. Good	do.	164 to 168	= 3 25-32 to 3d.
Do. F. G. F.	do.	154 to 158	= 3 9-16 to 3 21-32d.
Broach, Fine	do	" 198	= 4 9-16d.
Do. Good	do.	" 187	= 4 17-32d.
Dhollera, Fine	April	" 174	= 4 5-16d.
Do. Fully Good	do.	" 179	= 4¼d.
Do. Good	do.	" 171	= 4d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good	May	" 177	= 4¼d.
Westerns	do.	" 164	= 3 13-16d.

WHEAT.—In the early part of the week slightly firmer accounts from home induced considerable buying here for future delivery, under the influence of which sellers succeeded in getting up prices about one anna per cwt. Within the past two days, however, the improvement has been nearly all lost and we close to-day with an easier tendency and very little doing. Crop accounts on the whole continue very promising and we anticipate a yield of little if any short of the past season. We quote :—

White Pessy, No. 1	(per cwt.) Rs.	3-2 May Rs. 3-11-6
Laskari	"	3-0-0
Khasha (Hard Red)	"	3-0 to 3-7-0
Ahmedabad (Soft Red)	" Rs. 3-12	May Rs. 3-15-0

SEEDS ;—*Linseed* ;—Arrivals are light and for a time it seemed not unlikely that we should see a squeeze for this month's shipment, but as exportors do not seem pressed now an advance of 2 annas per cwt. established a few days ago has since been lost. *Rapseed* is coming in pretty freely and prices are the turn easier. Of *Gingelly* supplies are rather better again but not sufficiently so to lower prices.

		Ready	
Gingelly Seed, White	(per cwt) Rs.	7-0-0	
" Mixed	do "	6-10-0	
Linseed	do "	6-5-0	May .. 6-2-0
Rapeseed Guzerat Yellow	do Rs.	5-11-0	May Rs. 5-11-0
" Red Cawnpore	do "	4-13-0	May " 4-13-0

The Comparative imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows :—

		1886.	1885.	1884.
Wheat—For the week	....cwt.	103,205	112,191	60,076
" Since 1st Jan.	.... "	1,403,125	2,120,857	703,708
Linseed—For the week	.... "	172,413	270,069	172,930
" Since 1st Jan.	.... "	761,553	923,741	512,995
Rapeseed—For the week	.... "	34,986	18,831	5,396
" Since 1st Jan.	.... "	131,710	67,112	56,901
Gingelly—For the week	.... "	39,797	26,479	25,212
" Since 1st Jan.	.... "	560,234	836,939	638,25

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., Ld., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIED MAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

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Boudoir (on three Legs)	..... "	70-0 " "
Tin Lined Case	..... Rs.	25 Extra.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 20TH.
To commence at 9 o'clock.

PROGRAMME.
PART I.

1 Duett ..... (Italian in A'seri ..... Rossini.
Miss D. M. Limjee and Miss Wadia.
2 Duett ..... "Tardi si fa, Addio!" ..... Gounod.
Mrs. Hargrave and Mr. Chisholm.
3 Recitation ..... Curfew shall not ring to-night.
Miss Bhownuggree.
4 Song ..... "Comme a vingt ans" ..... Durand.
Mr. Wyer.
5 Song ..... "Under the Sunset" ..... St. Quentin.
Mrs. Macmillan.
6 Song ..... "Ma Mad'e" ..... Lingi Luzzi.
Mrs. J. Cowasjee Jehanghier.
7 Song ..... "It was a dream" ..... Cowen.
Miss Portman.

PART II.

1 Gurbi ..... (Native song in Circular Steps.)
Misses Kabrajee and other ladies
2 Song ..... "The Maiden Casket" ..... Michael Watson.
Mrs. Hargrave.
3 Violin Solo ....
Mr. Freyvogel.
4 Trio ..... "We are Nymphs of the Ocean Spray" ..... Richards.
Mrs. Hargrave, Mrs. J. Cowasjee, and Miss Wadia.
5 Ballad ..... "Le Parlate d'Amor" ..... Gounod.
Mrs. Macmillan.
6 Song ..... "Good night beloved" ..... Blumenthal.
Mr. Chisholm.
The National Anthem Gujerati Version of "GOD SAVE THE QUEEN."
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

HOGG—March 17, at Poona, the wife of Major A M Hogg, 8th Bombay Cavalry, of a daughter.
MACKENZIE—March 9, at Poona, the wife of Captain T H Mackenzie, Bo Staff Corps, of a daughter.

DEATH.

KENT—March 18, of consumption, William Frederick, son of the late George Kent, Bombay Municipality, aged 23 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BURTON—March 6, at Benares, the wife of Major Burton, Norfolk Regiment, of a daughter.

DEATH.

SAUNDERS—March 14, at Calcutta, Katherine Anne Maude, the wife of John O'Brien Saunders, aged 31 years.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1886.

WE reported on Wednesday a discussion which followed the reading at the Society of Arts last month of a paper by Mr. Danvers on "Historical and Recent Famines in India." Bombay was well represented in the discussi on. Mr. Gibbs, Mr. Pedder, and two old Bombay journalists contributing to it some of the results of their observations and experience in the matter of famines. For all that, however, the occasion was by no means overcharged with instructiveness. The fullest consideration was given to the respective merits of irrigation and of railway construction as preventives and modifiers of famine. Nothing new, it need scarcely be said, was advanced upon this matter, the appearance of which was as perfunctory and apparently as inevitable as the appearance of arguments about broad gauge and narrow gauge whenever a discussion turns upon Indian railways. We do not know if it was to the nature of the subject that the complacency which reigned in the Society of Arts room may be attributed. But complacent and cheerful the speakers seemed for the most part to be, and none more so than the Chairman, whose rebuke to his countrymen for being far too conscientious for their own comfort in their administration of distant dependencies gave a tone of contentment to the proceedings in pleasant contrast with the subject matter of the discussion. It is not to be wondered at that the speakers find it hard to stick to the text which had been found for them in Mr. Danvers' papers. It was too essentially historical and statistical to supply them with pegs on which to hang the kind of criticism which comes easiest to the lips. But it did invite from Mr. Maclean the apposite observation that since the science of comparative statistics is a modern invention we should be careful in drawing inferences from the estimates of famines in former days. The application of this caution to Mr. Digby's memorandum on the subject is obvious. Mr. Digby has again set out the contrast between the famine mortality of the railway era and of the prerailway era, apparently with as full a reliance upon the statistics of the beginning of the eighteenth century as upon those of the end of the nineteenth. The slowness with which even some of the more advanced of the native States have taken to registration should lead us to distrust the earlier statistics of famine mortality, and to doubt whether even half the tale is told in some of them. It would be safer to avoid comparisons of this sort, and certainly to avoid drawing from them the serious practical conclusions to which Mr. Digby invites us. The work of railway extension is of too vital importance to India to be checked because on the basis of haphazard estimates it has been made to appear that there are more famines now than there were before the railway era.

This, however, is not a view of the matter which is likely to gain large acceptance. No cautious observer would accept the Indian famine statistics of the end of the last century and the beginning of this as anything more than an approximate record, and it will be very difficult for any authority on the subject to persuade the public that the extension of railways in India has really been coincident with an increase in famines. This theory seems to have attracted little notice at the Society of Arts meeting, but it has lately been put forward with much energy, and it is not likely that its author will hurriedly withdraw it from public notice. The discussion, indeed, kept within very narrow lines. Mr. Gibbs gave reasons for his preference for the method followed in the Bombay famine, when the Government instead of buying food grain and distributing it, as was done in Bengal in 1874, left the supply of grain to the ordinary operations of trade, and gave the people employment in public works. But the retrospect of our most recent famine experiences in this Presidency was scarcely as free or as instructive as it might have been. If it was worth while to refer to it at all it should have been worth while to recall how slowly the official mind arrives at a consciousness of the presence of famine near at hand, and how slow it is in realizing its responsibilities. The attitude of the optimists in these matters is not one of hoping against hope, but rather of disbelieving in the face of almost absolute evidence. If, after the exhaustive inquiry by the Famine Commission any discussion of this question were necessary, the wonder is that no one had any suggestions to make as to the attainment of a truer and a prompter diagnosis of the famine conditions of a distressed district. Sir Cecil Beadon's journey of inquiry through Orissa showed how an eminent official could be deaf and blind to facts that poured into the ears and leaped to the eyes of people on the spot. Nearer home we saw that while the premonitory and even the actual symptoms of famine were visible to people with ordinary means of judging of the state of the case, people with extraordinary means saw in these same symptoms the signs of something quite different. There is room for hope that a considerable opening of eyes attended upon the experience of 1877. It will henceforth be less easy for the optimistic deniers of ugly truths to find reassuring explanations when people wander in thousands upon the great highways of the Bombay Presidency in search of food, and die for want of it. It will henceforth be safer than it was in 1877 to call that famine.

Mr. Pedder's contribution to the discussion was derived from his experience in Khandeish, a district which has been smitten more hardly by famine than most others in the Presidency. He called in question Sir Juland Danver's promise that railways and irrigation would make famine almost impossible in India. With recollections of "the sky as brass and the earth as iron" to guide him, our ex-Municipal Commissioner finds in the climatic conditions of India an insuperable barrier against the best efforts that the wit of man can devise for absolutely banishing famine from the country. Mr. Pedder may be right in this, but the question is rather speculative. The experience of Scinde, with its "brazen sky," shows, however, that deficiency of rainfall is not necessarily a cause of famine. Mr. Pedder is, however, rather too cheerful in his estimate of the after results of famine upon the districts that it visits. Channing's famous picture of the rapid recovery of states from the economic and industrial effects of war is confirmed by a tolerably wide historic experience. But it must have been upon extremely narrow experience that Mr. Pedder based his opinion upon this matter. It is in direct conflict with the evidence which has accumulated within the area of the famine of 1877. When whole districts go out of cultivation as the result of a visitation of this kind, there is no reason for thankfully acknowledging the rapidity with which the process of recovery is effected. If we were obliged instead of going directly to the facts themselves, instead of inferring them from the action of the authorities, we should, indeed, look upon famines as disastrous accidents, the pain of which passes away with the victims, and which leave behind them no more tangible consequence than the morning cloud. An administration which taxes all victims of a famine but those who died in it, as though they had suffered nothing and lost nothing, and then takes pride in its firmness in so doing, would readily adopt and even go in advance of Mr. Pedder's rapid recovery principle. But we have come round of late to the opinion that firmness of this sort does not pay. It may ruin the ryot without enriching the Government. A more excellent way has been followed in this Presidency under recent administrations. The promptitude with which the premonitory tokens of famine were selected and dealt with in the Bijapur district last year was the beginning of a better policy. The administration will be expected henceforth to be prompter in foreseeing famine, and slower in assuring itself that the day of distress has gone and that the occasion for indulgence to the victims has passed.

THERE was evidently an error in the announcement made some days since that the Parliamentary Committee of Inquiry into the working of the administration of India will consist of ten members of the House of Lords and many commoners. The names of the representatives appointed by the Upper House have been telegraphed by Reuter, and they number sixteen. A selection better qualified by wide and varied experience of Indian affairs cannot be made in the House of Commons. To begin with, there are three ex-Viceroys, Lord Northbrook, Lord Lytton, and Lord Ripon. The name of the Marquis of Ripon will secure for the Committee a large measure of confidence on the part of the native community especially. Then comes the Secretary of State, Lord Kimberley, and three ex-Secretaries of State, the Earl of Iddeleigh, better known as Sir Stafford Northcote, the Earl of Derby, and Viscount Cranbrook (Mr. Gathorne Hardy) who in connection with the Vernacular Press Act had his chief opportunity of becoming personally acquainted with Indian opinion. Then there is an ex-Governor, the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, who was the head of the administration in Madras during the great famine in that Presidency. He showed on that occasion that he is a man capable of taking a line of his own in stubborn defiance of the maxims of official routine. His sympathies were on the side of those who suffered from the dreadful visitation which then weighed upon the Southern Presidency, and resisted stubbornly the clamours of those short-sighted economists who maintained that there was no famine to be dealt with, and that if there were, the State was too poor to save the people from its effects. The Committee is strengthened by the presence of an ex-Commander-in-Chief, Lord Napier of Magdala, and by an [illegible] member of Council, Lord Hobhouse. [illegible] other members who have not had the advantage of official acquaintance with Indian questions, all that may be said is that they are good men, free from bias, who are likely to bring to the considerations of the matters which come before the Committee minds open to fresh impressions.

THE Rev. C. Walford, who has done many years, useful service in the Ecclesiastical Department in this Presidency, leaves for Europe by the mail steamer to-day. Mr. Walford was appointed to a Chaplaincy in this Presidency in 1863, having previously served as classical master for three years in Bishop Cotton's College at Mussoorie. He was placed high in the same list of honours at Oxford as Mr. Peile and Mr. Richey. His record of services includes Kirkee, Kurrachee, Kattywar, and Belgaum, to which last station he was appointed in 1874, and which he resigned last year owing to severe illness. He leaves India with the good wishes of many friends, both civil and military. We ourselves lose in Mr. Walford a contributor whose work has been highly appreciated. He was also a contributor to the now forgotten, but once famous, *Bombay Saturday Review*. Mr. Walford's friends, in regretting his departure from India, will wish him many years of usefulness at home.

M. REMENYI'S BENEFIT.

M. REMENYI will make his last appearance in Bombay to-morrow evening when he will take his benefit. The concert will be all the more attractive from the fact that the great artist will be assisted by Mrs. Morland, Miss Schmuck, Miss Bullock, Dr. Close, Herr Zimmer, and Herr Schmuck, Mrs. Morland is announced to sing two songs, namely, Odoardo Barri's "The Shadow of the Cross," and Gounod's "Nazareth," with an improvised violin obligato by M. Remenyi. The most attractive feature of the concert will be, perhaps, Mozart's string quartette in D, which will be given by M. Remenyi, Dr. Close, Herr Zimmer, and Herr Schmuck. As this will be M. Remenyi's last appearance in Bombay, we may expect to see the theatre crowded. Judging from the past it will be many years before we shall have an artist of M. Remenyi's calibre among us.

MOONLIGHT EXCURSION IN THE HARBOUR.

THE second of Messrs. Thos. Cook and Sons Moonlight Excursions in the harbour was made on Wednesday evening. The enhanced rates for the trip certainly made the company, which found its way on the deck of the s. s. Godevari, much more select than was the case on the first occasion; but the fact that only sixty persons availed themselves of the opportunity to view by moonlight a harbour—admitted to be second only to one in the world—can only be attributable to the late hour of the return on the eve of a hard day's work to follow on the morrow. Saturday, no doubt, will see a much larger attendance. Those who were absent on Wednesday missed a treat. The Godaveri traversed a distance of over twenty-four miles up and down the harbour, the steamer going at the rate of twelve knots an hour. After going down the harbour six miles, the party were brought back and steamed upas far as Elephanta and Hog islands, and then returned to the Apollo Bunder. It was a glorious moonlit night, not a cloud was in the sky, and a pleasant cool brieze, which had spring up early, continued all the evening. These circumstances, added to the pleasure of a sight of the splendid natural harbour and the sweet music discoursed for the two hours and a half by an Italian band, led every one to enjoy themselves, and to hope the energetic originators of this happy mode of spending the hot evenings would not let the excursions drop for some time to come. The general arrangements were an immense improvement on the initial trip of the season. Messrs. Pearse and Co. had a buffet on board, which was fairly well patronised. The Godaveri discharged her passengers at the pier, to which structure the high tide allowed her to approach, punctually at half-past eleven. It has been arranged to have another excursion on Saturday, leaving at 8-30 p.m., and a fourth a week later, when the steamer leaving in the afternoon will return at about eight o'clock.

THE SURRENDER OF A DACOIT CHIEF

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

WADHWAN CAMP, MARCH 17.

NATIVE travellers in Kathiawar have for the last few years been in constant dread of meeting with an outlaw, named Movar Sudhwani, who has set the authorities of the Province at defiance, and put them and the Government of Bombay at their wits end to devise means to effect his capture. This man was a resident of a place named Mallia, situate on the southern bank of the Runn of Cutch, a most convenient situation for a man who adopts such a mode of life as he has pursued for some years. He was formerly in the service of the Mallia Durbar, and is of the Miana caste. His practices have for very many years been a constant source of trouble and annoyance to the Mallia Durbar and the officers of the Agency, to such an extent that the Durbar was deprived of its Criminal Jurisdiction, and a special Miana Magistrate appointed at the expense of the State. In 1881 the exploits of this caste increased to such an extent that Uma Jemadar of Junagadh was appointed Barwatia officer, and the several states of Nowanuggur, Dhrole, Moorvi, Dhrangdra, and Mallia, in whose territories the chief robberies were taking place, were ordered to supply a number of sowars to act under the Barwatia officer. Uma Jemadar was compelled to return to his duty at Junagadh, when Nursi Ram was appointed, who has continued in the post to the present time. Movar Sudhwani and his men, mounted on picked horses of the famous Kattywar breed, were able to commit highway robberies in various and even distant parts of the Province, and get clear away, eluding all the endeavours that were made to arrest them. He himself is a man of very great daring. It is said that a short time ago when a detachment of Native Cavalry was *en route* from Wadhwan to Rajkot, he actually with one or two of his party joined in conversation with the officer in command and went some little way with him, leaving him though before they arrived at the next village. I fancy this same commanding officer must have felt rather sold, when he discovered what a chance he had lost of realizing the reward offered for the capture and of ridding the country of such a troublesome customer. There is, I fancy, no doubt as to his having been concerned in numerous highway robberies, but I believe the first in which there is evidence to show that he actually took a part occurred in May, 1879. Two men were arrested for this offence, and one, turning informer, disclosed Movar's

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON INDIA.

LONDON, MARCH 17.

The Select Committee of Inquiry into the working of the Government of India comprises the following names :—

The Duke of Norfolk, the Duke of Buckingham, the Marquis of Ripon, the Earl of Derby, Earl Cowper, Earl Cadogan, the Earl of Kimberley, Earl of Northbrook, Earl Lytton, Earl of Iddesleigh, Viscount Cranbrook, Lord Harris, Lord Elgin, Lord Napier of Magdala, Lord Revelstoke, and Lord Hobhouse.

ARMY AND NAVY ESTIMATES.

LONDON, MARCH 18.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, Secretary for War, introduced his Army estimates for 1886-87, which amount to £18,200,000, giving a total strength of 151,867 men. The Navy estimates amount to £13,000,000.

THE POONA COMMAND.

Major-General F. R. S. Flood, C.B., late chief of the staff of the army of occupation in Egypt, started from London last week for India, where he will assume command of the Poona Division.

AFFAIRS IN BURMAH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 18.

The Officer Commanding the Yemethen Field Force reports that he attacked on the 8th inst. 500 rebels at Ingyakhan, inflicting a loss. About 40 moved north and tried to cut off the ex-Lewoon of Ningyan at Haetbaik and failed in this, but came on him from the north and drove his people in all directions.

MADRAS NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MOUNT ROAD, MARCH 18.

Mr. Wilson, who has been acting as Chief Secretary to Government, reverts to his original post as Director of Agriculture and Revenue in favour of Mr. Webster, returned from leave.

Seventeen new Fellows of the University have been appointed.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, MARCH 17.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Rozetta, arrived here yesterday afternoon.

SUEZ, MARCH 17.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Tasmania, arrived here from Colombo this morning.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 17.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ogilvie, arrived here this morning.

LISBON, MARCH 17.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Henzada, outward bound for Bombay, Karrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here this afternoon.

PORT SAID, MARCH 17.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kyebola, homeward bound from Bombay, Karachee, and Malabar Coast left here this afternoon.

ADEN, MARCH 17.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer Berenice, Hongkong bound, left here for Colombo this afternoon.

ADEN, MARCH 18.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chyebassa, left here this morning.

LONDON, MARCH 18.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa, left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, yesterday morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 17.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed strong. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been firm.

Good Fair Dholleras 3¾

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	72½
3½ „ „	70¾
3 „ Consols for account	100⅜
3½ „ Sterling Loan	101⅜
4½ „ French Rentes	109
Bar Silver	46 13-16

Arrival—P. Baldino and Hankow.

MR. JUSTICE JARDINE presided last evening at the annual distribution of prizes to the children of the Byculla Schools. Lady Reay was present and assisted in the ceremony, by handing the boys their awards. The president who was warmly welcomed to Bombay delivered an interesting address in which he reviewed the chief features in the report This was of a highly gratifying character, the health of the schools being excellent, the education given most favourably noticed by Mr. Kerkham and the finances in a satisfactory connection. Her Ladyship and the president were heartily thanked on the proposal of Mr. Justice Birdwood seconded by the Bishop of Bombay.

THE appeal against Mr. Justice Pinhey's decision in the suit brought by Dadajee Dhicajee against his wife for a restitution of conjugal rights was further argued yesterday before Sir Charles Sargent, Chief Justice, and Mr. Justice Bayley. The Hon. Mr. Latham, in resuming his address on behalf of Rakhmabai, the defendant in this case, argued that the suit was in the nature of a specific performance of the duties arising out of the contract of marriage, and therefore, under the provisions of the Specific Relief Act, the court was bound to see that its enforcement did not entail peculiar hardships to any of the parties. If their Lordships were to accede to the plaintiff's prayer in this suit and order the lady to go to her husband against her will, it would inflict intolerable hardship upon her. Mr. Telang followed the line of argument adopted by his colleague, and quoted passages from Sanscrit authorities to show that the Hindu system did not contemplate anything like a restitution of conjugal rights, either at the suit of a wife or a husband. Mr. Macpherson, in the course of his reply on behalf of Dadajee, maintained that the ceremony of marriage among the Hindoos invested even minors with the status of husband and wife, and that status involved particular rights and obligations between the couple. Their Lordships have reserved their judgment.

MR. H. BATTY has been appointed to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Ratnagherry during the absence of Mr. Furlon, Mr. A. Suewan, meanwhile acting as Under-Secretary to Government in the Political, Judicial, and Educational Department. Mr. G. Jacob has been appointed to act as Assistant Judge for the Kaira and Panch Mahals Collectorate during the absence of Mr. Unwin. Mr. J. W. Walker to do duty as Judge and Sessions Judge of Ahmednuggur during the absence of Mr. Scott, and Mr. H. F. Aston to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad during the absence of Mr. Walker.

SURGEON-MAJOR P. MURPHY has been appointed Superintendent of Manamiswar on the transfer of Surgeon-Major J. Davidson.

GOVERNMENT has re-appointed Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, Mr. Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, and Mr. Vurjeewandas Madhowdas to be Port Trustees.

LIEUTENANT G. E. HYDE-OATES, Adjutant, Kolhapore Infantry, and *ex-officio* Assistant to the Political Agent, Kolhapore and Southern Mahratta Country, has been granted privilege leave for two months.

CAPTAIN L. L. FENTON has been appointed, on being relieved by Major Hunter, to be substantive *pro. tem.* Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kantha.

THE privilege leave for three months granted to Mr. Shanker Pandurang Pandit has been commuted into furlough for twelve months.

THE Rev. A. B. Watson, Chaplain, Church of Scotland, is going home for twelve months on the 3rd proximo.

THE Rev. C. KERK, Chaplain of Dharwar, has been granted furlough to Europe for two years from April 1

THE Rev. W. Wingate, M.A., having completed ten years' service, has been promoted to the grade of Senior Chaplain. The Rev. C. H. Badham, Chaplain of Nasirabad, has been appointed to be Chaplain of Dharwar, visiting Hubli, Bijapore, and Gadak, but first to officiate as Chaplain of Deolali from the date of his being relieved at Nasirabad, by the Rev. E. W. Scott; until the end of the trooping season.

MR. J. G. DOBBIE, Superintending Engineer, British India Steam Navigation Company, has been appointed a member of the Board of Examiners and of the Commission to hear appeals under the Steam boiler Inspection Act.

MR. JAMES BIGMORE, Superintending Engineer P. and O. Company, has been appointed a member of the Board of Examiners for granting certificates of competency to engineers of the Mercantile Marine.

THE following is the official summary of the Bombay Presidency season reports for the week ending the 16th inst :—"Reaping of rabi crops almost completed in Poona, Satara, Dharwar, and Bijapur; in progress in other districts. Preparations for sowing of kharif crops commenced in one taluka of Sholapur and two of Khandesh. Scarcity of drinking-water in one taluka of Dharwar. Fever and cattle-disease in parts of nine and small-pox in parts of six districts."

THE report on the Mayo prizes for art workmanship awarded in 1886 has been published. It is disappointing to find that no specimen of Bombay inlaid work were sent. Mr. J. D'Esperance, of Bhuj, sent an inlaid table with different coloured woods, ivory, and mother-o'-pearl. As a specimen of workmanship the inlaying in the table is described as excellent, but the design, both of the table and of the ornament, is said to be decidedly bad. Harbai, mother of Nur Muhammad Khamisa, of Bhuj, has been awarded a prize of Rs. 180 for a native dress (Kudti) of red silk embroidered with native dyed silk thread. Small pieces of looking-glass (shishadar) are very effectively introduced in the design. The specimen is said to be excellent in design, colour, and workmanship. "As the subject of the education and employment of native women forms one of the public questions of the day, it is interesting to note that this prize should be carried off by a woman." A cap in gold thread embroidery on cloth (hath jari ka kam) and a jacket and cap embroidered on velvet in gold and silver thread and spangles (jugchalk ka kam) from Allibhoy Jajbhoy, of Surat, are highly commended. Specimens of silk embroidery from Bhuj, although well worked, are marred by the use of aniline dyes, and by an attempt at too realistic treatment in the designs

IT is proposed to raise a loan of Rs. 12,000 in connection with the Rajapore water-works in Ratnagherry.

THE provisions of the Act for the regulation of public conveyances in the town, suburbs, and harbour of Bombay have been extended to the town of Coorla.

THE Viceroy inspects the Calcutta Presidency Volunteers, and Lady Dufferin presents their prizes on Saturday, the 27th inst.

THE Inter-regimental Polo Tournament at Meerut has been won by the 8th Hussars, who defeated the Carabineers by twelve goals to three.

H. E. THE VICEROY is expected to be at Allahabad on or about the 7th April to open the Muir College. Lord and Lady Dufferin will be the guests of the Lieutenant-Governor.

MR. JUSTICE PRINSEP's protest against the system under which the Civil Courts of Lower Bengal are left unInspected from above seems to be bearing fruit already. Justices Wilson and Trevelyan of the High Court have just been deputed to inspect the Presidency Small Cause Courts, and an inspection of the Police Courts will probably follow.

THERE is a strong feeling in legal circles in the North-West Provinces in favour of the appointment of Mr. Justice Douglas Straight to succeed Sir Comer Petheram of the Chief Justice of the High Court at Allahabad. The *Pioneer* says that Sir Alfred Lyall has already given all the weight of his influence to Mr. Straight's candidature; moreover, Mr. Straight has been fortunate in possessing the confidence and active sympathy of the Imperial Government. "It is difficult to believe—notwithstanding the disquieting conclusions suggested by the delay in dealing with the matter at home—that claims so inherently strong, and so exceptionally favoured, can fail to be recognised. Let it be remembered that there are two risks to be counted with—the risk not only of missing the best Chief Justice available, but also of spoiling an excellent Puisne. A sense of deliberate injustice is a patent septic to the best working qualities. And although Mr. Straight, it set aside, might find some consolation in counting the imposing array of his backers, the most flattering concession to the sentiment of such a case must fail to satisfy its substantial requirements."

A COCHIN paper reports a very serious accident to one of the junior Princes of native Cochin, at Tripoontorah on the 3rd instant. The Prince was amusing himself by feeding an elephant with plantains, in the absence of its *mahout*, but after some time, the animal refused to eat the proffered food. Whereupon, the Prince struck it a heavy blow on its trunk. The enraged beast retaliated by making a deep wound with its tusk in the Prince's chest. Medical aid was promptly sought, but as one of the Prince's lungs has been severely injured, there is little hope of recovery.

THE Maharaja of Durbhanga having generously decided to erect a female hospital, dispensary, and small medical school at Durbhanga, in connection with the Bengal branch of Lady Dufferin's Fund, at a cost of from Rs. 27,000 to Rs. 30,000, and to endow the institution to the extent of about Rs. 500 a month, the Executive Committee at their last meeting passed a resolution, at the instance of Lady Rivers Thompson, thanking the Maharaja, and expressing the great satisfaction of the Committee at learning that the work is to be carried out at once. An act of princely generosity such as this reflects honour upon the whole country.

IT has been suggested that all local corps in India should be brought under the direct orders of the Commander-in-Chief instead of being under the Government of India. The Punjab Frontier Force is now being transferred in this way and the Allahabad paper thinks that the Hyderabad Contingent, and afterwards the eight corps in Central India, might also be taken over. "It was useful, no doubt, in old days, when communications were not developed and the telegraph was only just coming into use, for the Agent to the Governor-General in this or that Native State to be able to call out his local troops quickly; but all the conditions have now changed, and the local corps are on a very different footing from that on which they formerly stood. In Central India, for instance, they report direct to Army Head-quarters, are inspected by a General Officer, and go through their musketry course, just like any regular regiment; but if an officiating appointment even has to be made in a corps it must receive the sanction of the Agent to the Governor-General."

A COMMITTEE to consider the field requirements of the army assembles at Simla. The Director-General of Ordnance, the Surgeon-General of the Queen's Forces, the Accountant-General of the Military Depart, ment, and the Commissary-General, will probably be the chief members.

THE Bassein correspondent of a Rangoon paper thus bemoans the loss of Mr. St. Barbe, the late Deputy Commissioner in that district :—"There lies a noble heart, the flower of Rugby a perfect diplomat, an elocutionist, a warm friend, an athlete, a lawyer, and a gentleman. Dead, dead, sacrificed for the irresponsibilities of a Government which cavils at wholesome warnings, and gives two inches of regret as compensation, in that farcical B. B. *Gazette!*

THE divers and apparatus to be employed in raising the s.s. Indus have arrived at Colombo, and been forwarded in the Serendib to the scene of the wreck, accompanied by Captain Bayley, the P. and O. Co.'s Agent in Ceylon.

SIR CLAUDE C. DE CRESPIGNY, of Heybridge near Maldon, has acknowledged that he acted as Berry's assistant at the execution of the Netherby Hall burglars on the 8th inst. at Carlisle. Sir Claude says he could not order a man to do what he was afraid of doing himself; and, as he might be sheriff of Essex some day, he should like to be able to undertake an execution if Berry should be engaged elsewhere. He pinioned Baker on the morning of the execution, while Berry performed the same operation upon Martin and Rudge.

THREE duchesses, they say, have declined the Mistressship of the Robes because of the disagreement of their husbands with Mr. Gladstone's pro-sumed Irish policy. The place, adds the London correspondent of the *Liverpool Daily Post*, is now being offered to Lady Granville, so that we have got down to countesses. "What are we coming to? Perhaps eventually we shall be informed that in consequence of the inability of all the peeresses to induce their husbands to concur in Mr. Gladstone's measures the care of the Royal Robes is to be undertaken by Mrs Broadhurst or Mrs. Arch, either of whom would do the work well, and bear the dignity becomingly. Democracy is very logical! Seriously, however, and strange as it may appear, there is no more convincing evidence of the sincere and conscientious scruples of the great nobles than this declining of the Household offices. Poor, trashy distinctions they are, but they are genuinely prized and absolutely longed for by families which might be thought too great to care for any such baubles. The rejection of them is a very genuine test."

MILITARY NEWS.

THE Government of India have decided that the period a native officer may pass under suspension from pay and allowances of rank, by order of a court-martial cannot count towards service for pension, but he is to be allowed to bring up that service in cases where his pension might be affected by its loss.

THE head-quarters of the Madras Army were established at Ootacamund on the 8th March.

LIEUTENANT E. D. HARVEST, 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, has been appointed a probationer for the Madras Staff Corps, and officiating Wing Officer, 19th Madras Infantry.

LIEUTENANT G. E. BRYAN, No. 8 Battery, 1st Brigade, London Division, Royal Artillery, has been ordered to join No. 2 Battery, Punjaub Frontier Force.

UNDER instructions from the Horse Guards, the following alterations amongst Artillery officers are notified. Major H. B. Hoggan on promotion to that rank from the D. Battery, 1st Brigade, Royal Artillery, Secunderabad, has been ordered to Singapore for duty with the Royal Artillery at that station; Captain W. S. Watford, No. 9 Battery, 1st Brigade, Eastern Division, has been promoted and posted to No. 3 Battery (Mountain), 1st Brigade, South Irish Division; Captain Q. A. McClintock, R. Battery, 1st Brigade, Royal Artillery, has been posted to the R. Battery, B. Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, Secunderabad, and ordered to join for duty; Captain T. D. Inglis has been promoted to that rank into R. Battery, 1st Brigade, from the No. 4 Battery, 1st Brigade, Western Division, and ordered to join; and Captain J. R. Foster, promoted from the P. Battery, 4th Brigade, Royal Artillery, has been posted to D. Battery, 1st Brigade, Royal Artillery, Secunderabad.

THE Berar Volunteer Rifle Corps has been attached to the Nagpore Volunteer Rifle Corps for administrative purposes.

MR. C. W. P. WATTS, C.S., has been appointed Lieutenant in the Roilcund Volunteer Corps, and the Rev. C. G. Gilliat, Honorary Chaplain of the Cossipore Volunteer Artillery.

COLONEL SIR J. HUDSON, K.C.B., has been appointed to the Brigade Staff of the Bengal Army, *vice* Major-General R. S. Hill, Eastern Frontiers District, resigned on promotion, and Colonel M. Wauyan, C.B., Commandant, 31st Bengal Infantry, has been appointed temporarily, *vice* Sir J. Hudson, on furlough.

COLONEL J. G. MAYNE, Royal (late Indian) Engineers, has been granted leave to England on urgent private affairs.

MAJOR A. L. TICKELL, Commandant Wellington Depôt, has been granted leave to Secunderabad and Bombay.

CAPTAIN T. G. BARCLAY, 2nd Battalion, Bedfordshire Regiment, has been granted leave for one year on medical certificate.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the publication of "Instructions for the payment of native troops of the Bengal Army," copies of which will be issued at once to corps and departments Spare copies may be purchased. Corrections wil. appear in Controller's circulars

IT has been notified that the widows of commissioned officers pensioned since 1st September, 1858, have to make unsatisfactory declaration on receipt of their pension. Widows of warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, will draw their pensions on proof of widowhood, without giving any declaration.

THE following notice appears in General Orders dated the 4th instant, in settlement of "The Great Shoe Question" of the Native Army :—"The Commander-in-Chief directs that in regiments of Bengal Infantry, in which the men wear native shoes on parade, commanding officers will arrange that the ordinary pattern shoe may be modified by attaching straps to the upper leathers, or other suitable means, so that the shoes may not be liable to come off the men's feet when marching over heavy ground."

THE services of Surgeon-Major P. Murphy, I.M.D., have been placed at the disposal of Government in the Civil Department, and those of Captain Steele, 2nd East Yorkshire Regiment, have been replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL DEL. R. F. WOOLDRIDGE, S. C., and Lieutenant Stoveley, S. C., have been permitted to return to duty.

EXTENSION of leave has been granted to Brigade-Surgeon C. K. Colston, I. M. D., for six months on medical certificate, and to Surgeon J. McCloghry, I. M. D., for nine months on private affairs.

CAPTAIN G. E. PARKER has resigned his commission in the Sind Volunteer Corps, Major Walter Scott, having completed twenty-six years' service, has been promoted to a lieutenant-colonelcy.

IT is notified that the promotion of Surgeon-Major E. H. R. Langley to the grade of Brigade-Surgeon is to have effect from the 23rd June, 1884, and that of Surgeon-Major G. Y. Hunter to the same grade from 7th Feb., 1885.

MILITARY OFFICERS AND THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE.

THE following regulations for the encouragement of the study of the Russian language by officers of the Indian Army having been sanctioned by the Secretary of State for India, are published for information :—1. Officers of the Indian Army leaving the Staff College of completion of the prescribed course, provided they have passed a satisfactory examination in the Russian language may be permitted to proceed to Russia, starting one month, for a course of study in the country. The period to be spent in Russia is limited to nine months. 2. At the expiration of that period they will be required to undergo in England an examination intended to test thorough proficiency, both literary and colloquial in the Russian language, and each officer on passing such examination will receive a gratuity of £200. Whether successful in the examination or not officers will be required to rejoin in India within two months from its conclusion. Officers undertaking the above course of study will not have the option of undergoing in England the "course with another arms," required by the Staff College regulations, but must deter it till after arrival in India. 3. On starting for Russia officers will be granted advances of pay to the same amount as on returning to India from furlough, recoverable by five equal monthly instalments after arrival in Russia and for the period spent in study in Russia, they will be allowed the equivalent of full Indian pay and allowances and half staff salary of substantive appointments, for all other periods from leaving the staff colleges until arrival in India, they will draw English pay. Passage to India will be provided after the final examination as if they had returned to India, at the conclusion of the Staff College course, and the whole period from date of quitting the Staff College to act of rejoining in India will count as "duty," promotion and pension, but not as service for furlough 4. Actual fares for the journey from England to St. Petersburgu, by Moscow and back, exclusive of the cost of cabs and other contingent expenses, will be refunded on the final examination being passed, but not otherwise.

Holloway's Pills.—Wrongs made Right.—Every day that any bodily suffering is permitted to continue renders it more certain to become chronic or dangerous. Holloway's purifying, cooling, and strengthening Pills are well adapted for any irregularity of the human body, and should be taken when the stomach is disordered, the liver deranged, the kidneys inactive, the bowels torpid, or the brain muddled. With this medicine every invalid can cure himself, and those who are weak and infirm through imperfect digestion may make themselves strong and stout by Holloway's excellent Pills. A few doses of them usually mitigate the most painful symptoms caused by undigested food, from which they thoroughly free the alimentary canal and completely restore its natural power and action.

FOREST LEASES IN BURMA.

THE following letter, which a Moulmein firm have addressed to their correspondents in Bombay, deals with the question of the Burma forest leases, and shows that there is another side to the proposal which has been started in Rangoon for the cancelling of the leases :—

A movement has lately been on foot, both here and in Rangoon, to induce the Government to cancel all the existing forest grants in Upperma which were granted to private individuals including the B. B. T. C. by the late Burmese Government, and we see that some of the Bombay firms have also at the instance of Messrs. W. S. Steel and Co. consented to put their names to the memorial to the Viceroy. This movement was originally started in Moulmein, and we ourselves took some part in it in the public interest, and it would no doubt be good for the timber merchants generally if the grants were cancelled. We were also a member of the deputation that went from here last week to wait on the Viceroy in Rangoon on behalf of the local merchants. Owing, however, to the grounding of the Viceroy's steamer from Mandalay, which delayed his arrival in Rangoon one day and the consequent alteration of his programme, rather than lose a whole week by waiting a day longer, we were obliged to return to Moulmein without seeing him. The matter was left by us in the hands of the Rangoon merchants, as it had been already arranged that it was to be a joint representation. To-day we received telegraphic advice that the memorial was presented to the Viceroy yesterday, who said in reply that on return to Calcutta he would give the matter his consideration, and try to do justice to all interests—an answer usually given to memorials and addresses.

Although the timber merchants generally, and specially those of Rangoon, would profit by the cancellation of these grants, and specially those held by the B. B. T. C., yet we have never been anything like so sanguine as some of our neighbours here and in Rangoon, and do not see how the Government can possibly interfere with, or rather cancel, these grants, more particularly those of the B. B. T. C.

In the first place these are grants granted in the ordinary course by the Burmese Government, the British Government having taken the country cannot interfere with private rights which have existed for some years before, and in order to please a few other disappointed merchants who find that the B. B. T. C. have a good bargain in hand.

In the second place the British Government itself, until very few, seven or eight years ago, used to grant such grants on the Moulmein side to work the forests. They are therefore not without precedent even in British territory; as an instance, the late Burma Company, whose head-quarters were in Rangoon, and with which Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co. had some connection, had some Cases to work forests in British Burma. These were cancelled because Government discovered some of the grant-holders men in the forests were fraudulently acting in contravention of the terms of the grants. Lengthy proceedings were taken by Government against some of the lessee-holders who were convicted and sentenced to long imprisonment and the grants cancelled. This was about the year 1877. Will the Government then interfere with existing grants in the absence of such strong reasons?

In the third place no one has a word to say against any of the other numerous grant-holders who have been merely bringing down their logs and selling them to the highest bidder. The whole movement, though not outwardly, is really directed against the B. B. T. C., who are both *contractors* and *exporters*, in which, latter character it is that their competition is felt. Again, will Government take away from a number of harmless, grant-holder foresters their livelihood simply in order to take away that of the B. B. T. C., and that, too, merely to please a few other timber merchants who feel the competition of one of their neighbours.

Fourthly, all these grant-holders have made, as has been customarily, large advances to the late Government, and sunk still larger sums of money in the forests for which, to some extent, no return has been received in the shape of timber, nor is any likely to be received for some time. Supposing the British Government were to pay compensation to the foresters and cancel the leases as is suggested by us in the memorial, there is the actual money sunk in the forests as well as the prospective gains to be taken into consideration. One of the Burmese foresters only, a person of the name of Maung Mou Htaw, whom we know has sunk between 20 and 30 lacs of rupees in these forests, for which he has hardly yet received any return. Look at the enormous amount which the Government will have to pay in the shape of compensation. Is it likely they will cancel these grants under such circumstances?

Fifthly, these forests extend over extensive tracts of very unhealthy jungle, where people, other than those for ages used to the climate, cannot live. The present large number of foresters have special means of working in their tracts, and each owns a sufficient staff in men and number of elephants. Supposing the Government were to cancel the grants on payment of compensation in the first place, to organise a department sufficiently large to work these extensive forests would cost far more than what it costs the present foresters and secondly, even when it is considered that they will be able to supervise the working of such unhealthy and extensive forests. The B. B. T. C. have long since been trying unsuccessfully to do forest business; it is only very recently and, with extraordinary perseverance that they have been nearly successful. Then in case of Government working these extensive forests besides the enormous amount of compensation for actual money sunk and the large profits to the foresters, a much more very large sum will have to be set aside for the purchase of thousands of elephants which would alone amount to several lakhs of rupees.

Last, though not least, look at the position the Government would be in if they attempted to cancel these grants. In the ultimatum which they sent to King Theebaw before the war, the only cause of the war was the king's attempt merely to squeeze money out of the B. B. which the Government would not allow. The king would not give in and he was dethroned, simply because they would not suffer their subjects—a trading company—to be oppressed. Will they now turn round and themselves do more than what they would not allow Theebaw to do, and for attempting which they dethroned him. If they did, how could they look the world in the face?

On the whole we are of opinion that all things considered the British Government will not cancel the existing forest grants, and that with a firm and stable Government the B. B. T. C. as well as the rest of the foresters will do a better and surer business than before. In fact, the Viceroy has already in his farewell speech at Mandalay said that the Government will respect the rights of the people who have come under British rule. Would it be respecting their rights to take away their grants from them?

Since writing the above we have received your urgent message of date quoting the shares at 3,40). We were not unprepared for this. We fully expected that the doings of this movement would be ventilated and cause, a panic, and though your message is silent as to the cause it is probable the fall is the result of the telegram which Messrs. W. S. Steel and Co. sent last week to Bombay to obtain the consent of the Bombay firms to subscribe to the memorial and to the presentation of that document to the Viceroy yesterday. We may also state that when in Rangoon in a conversation we had with one of the officers in the Secretariat, he was asked what he thought of this movement, to which he replied most confidently that the Government would not interfere with the existing grants. Considering that the Moulmein merchants sent a memorial to the Chief Commissioner on this subject soon after the capture of the country, the above answer of the Secretariat gentleman is very significant.

It is needless to say we will not sell our shares at the present quotation, but would probably buy more if they went lower.

A RAILWAY GRIEVANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I quite agree with a "Sufferer," who ventilated his sufferings in your issue of the 12th instant under the above head, and who puts forth a plea to the authorities of the B. B. and C. I. and Rajputana Malwa Railways for a third class compartment to be attached to the mails, and set apart for poor Europeans and Eurasians travelling over these lines, and, I would add, to passenger trains as well for long distances. I have frequently had to travel over these lines, and so have a great many of the class alluded to, but because the third class carriages were crowded at ordinary times, particularly during the Christian and native holidays, when many passengers can just barely obtain standing room, I have been compelled, although ill able to afford it, to travel second class, and I dare say others have had to do the same rather than be penned up with a crowd of natives, packed like sardines, and have to submit to all sorts of disagreeable things in consequence.

If I am not mistaken, all the other railway lines throughout India have third class compartments attached to the mails, and I think by passenger trains as well, for the "poor white," with the exception of the two railways abovementioned, which seems strange and unaccountable, considering the former (B. B. and C. I.) is a long-standing railway and the other one is not far behind.

Poona, March 17. ANOTHER SUFFERER.

THE HYDERABAD LOTTERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I feel sure many will concur in my feeling that some satisfaction should be given to those who were promised a chance at the big lottery started in Hyderabad Deccan last year. I took some tickets in this lottery some time in June, 1885, and up till the time have heard absolutely no news as to the result or drawing of it. The idea of the lottery was, I believed, to build a college in Hyderabad. As the first prize amounted to something like Rs. 30,000, and I have a certain amount of interest in it, I shall be glad if any of your readers can inform me, and many others who must be anxious, whether it has yet been drawn, and with what result.

March 17, X.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION

YESTERDAY the annual prize distribution was made at the Byculla Schools of the Bombay Education Society under the presidency of Mr. Justice Jardine, who has recently become one of the vice-patrons of the Society. Lady Reay arrived during the proceedings, and the successful scholars among the boys had the honour of receiving their handsome prizes from her ladyship's hands. In accordance with the usual custom the interesting proceedings took place in the large shed, which was brightened up by the tasteful arrangement of the bunting which Messrs. Asquith, Lord, and Whitmore kindly lent for the occasion. The friends of the institution mustered in full force, and among those present were the Bishop of Bombay, the Hon. M. Melvill, Archdeacon Sharpin, Mr. Justice Birdwood, Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Revs H. Midwinter, P. H. LeFevre, A. Goldwyer Lewis G. H. Lewis, E. S. Hume, and J. Abbott; Colonels Rowlandson and Peel, and Messrs. G. A. Barnett, F. Rowland, J. W. Orr, J. P. Baird, E. C. Wathu, T. A. Savage, G. Rufferscheid, J. T. Hathoornwaite, James Shapherd, C. P. Cooper, Manekjee Cursetjee, Dr. Hunter, Louis Penny, Dr. Waters, J. M. Sleater, Rev. J. Abbott Dr. Evans, H. Culdney, C. Fox. The entertainment provided by the singing of the children was as delightful as ever. Half-a-dozen part-songs, Scotch, English, and Welsh with the "crooked rifles" round as a *finale* comprised the programme, and the children sang with admirable spirit under the direction of Mr. Thomas, to whose indefatigable training their performance did every credit. Then came the distribution of the prizes, according to the Boys following list :—

STANDARD VIII.—Alfred Smillie, first prize, Burnes Medal, Prize for Hindustani, and School of Art Drawing Prize. John P Ockley, second prize, Newnham Medal, first prize, fifth division, and School Art Drawing Prize.

STANDARD VII.—Henry L Mapp, first prize, Ogilvie Prize; Buxe for Hindustani and School of Art Drawing Prize William Richardson, second prize, and School of Art Drawing Prize, Robert Cope.

Drawing Prize (special, School of Art Certificate and Drawing Prize and Writing Prize. R Boardman, School of Art, Drawing Prize.

STANDARD VI—George Brown, Special Prize. Josiah Cousens, first prize. John J Cope, second prize. Robert Richardson, prize for Hindustani. Alfred J Mather, second prize, fifth division. Writing Prize, Melville Crampton, School of Art Certificate and Drawing Prize.

STANDARD V.—Henry L Estrange, first prize, for Hindustani. first prize Fourth Division. James H Wallis, second prize, Writing Prize. Ebenezer Brown, second prize, Fourth Division.

STANDARD IV.—Robert Selkirk, first prize, Prize for Hindustani, Sydney Bartley, second prize, Charles E Thomas, first prize Third Division. Alfred B Simkin, second prize, Third Division. George Middleton, Writing Prize.

STANDARD III.—Samuel Cowell, first prize. Percy L Estrange, second prize, first prize, Second Division. Alfred Turner, second prize, second division. Henry Brown, Writing Prize.

STANDARD II.—Michael Brown, first prize, first prize first division Writing Prize. Harold Tomlinson, Second Prize. William Leslie, second prize first division.

STANDARD I.—John Dearkin, first prize. William Mather, second prize.—Robert Orton, Writing prize.

PREPARATORY STANDARD.—Henry Stepney, first prize. Alfred Cox, second prize.

GIRLS.

SPECIAL PRIZES.—Ogilve Prize, Annie Barnes; Newnham Medal, Florence White; Prizes for Domestic Works, Clara Turner, Ethel White, Alice Cornish, and Emma Johnstone. Prizes for maintaining discipline, Jane Smellie, Alice Watson, Ada Mountain and Minnie Fickner; given by Rev. P. Horton Le febvre. Prize for poached egg, Mary Ann Higgs.

STANDARD V.—Divinity first prize, Eva Munro; Divinity second prize, Sybil White; English, prize Mabel Watson; Arithmetic prize, Ada Fox; Writing, prize, Eva Duffy; Needlework prize, Marion Marten.

STANDARD IV.—Divinity first prize, Grace Ranson; Divinity second prize, Edith Dearkin; English prize, Lucy Thomas; Arithmetic prize, Mary Johnstone; writing prize, Alma Duffy; Needlework prize, Nelly Ives.

STANDARD III.—Divinity first prize, Lily Tickner; Divinity second prize, Mabel Hume; English prize, Maud Cox; Arithmetic prize, Dulcina Williams; Writing Prize, Florence Millar; Needlework prize, Amy Powell.

STANDARD II.—Divinity first prize, Clara Campbell; Divinity second prize, Ellen Edwards; English Prize, Ethel Simpkins; Arithmetic Prize, Clemestina Reardon; Writing Prize, Edith Tickner; Needlework Prize, Caroline Cove.

STANDARD I.—Divinity first prize, Georgina Aonghurst; divinity second prize, Lydia Davidson; English prize, Violet Summs; Arithmetic prize, Rice Wilson; writing prize, Mary Smith; needlework prize, Beatrice Downs. Preparatory Class Hilda Downes, Infant Class, Edith Carley.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual General meeting of the Bombay Education Society was held previous to the distribution of prizes under the presidency of the Venerable Archdeacon Sharpin.

The Hony Secretary read the Report of the Council of Directors for the past, year and on the motion of Mr. J W Orr, seconded by Mr P Cooper the report was adopted.

The Hony Secretary reported that the following directors retire by rotation :—Messrs. C W L Jackson, F R owland, W E Hart, Colonel J White, R E, C P Cooper, G T Hathornthwaite, H A Ackworth, C S (resigned J P Baird. The voting lists circulated under Rule 16 were laid on the table, and the chairman declared the following gentlemen duly elected if willing to serve as directors. Messrs C P Cooper, J T Hathornthwaite, W E Hart Colonel J H White, R E, F Rowland, J P Baird, F Yorke Smith, J Hay Grant CS. The meeting afterwards adjourned to the play shed to witness the presentation of prizes to the children.

The Council of Directors in their seventy-first annual report on education :—The number of children in the schools at the close of the year was as follows :—Boarders.—Boys 152; girls 109; infants 20; total, 281. Day Scholars.—Boys 21; girls 19; total 40; making a grand total of 321. The schools were examined at the close of the year in religious knowledge by the Rev. H. N. Midwinter. He declares "the results satisfactory", "is much pleased with the intelligent answers given," and adds "that great credit is due to those on whom the responsibility of the instruction rests." The thanks of the Committee were voted to the Rev. H. N. Midwinter for his kindness in examining the children. The Educational Inspector, C. D., (Mr. T. B. Kirkham) inspected the schools, and made a very satisfactory report. "He was well satisfied with the proficiency of the boys in the various subjects of the curriculum" and adds that "the school has maintained its efficiency under the management of Mr. Thomas." He was also pleased with the work of the drawing ma ter, and notices the fact that out of nine pupils sent up, four obtained certificates of first grade in Art, and all nine prizes in practical geometry. In the Girls' School he was well satisfied with the classes, and concludes his report with the remark that "the present state of the school reflects credit on Miss Fenemore and her assistants." The Society has to record with regret the loss by death of the head-master of the Boys' School, Mr. Walters, whose valuable services for the past eighteen years have been year by year recorded in the annual reports, and formally acknowledged by the Committee. The Society is commencing with his family have, in recognition of his zealous devotion to duty, and the high state of efficiency to which he brought the school under his control, made a grant of Rs. 20 a month towards the educational maintenance of each of his five younger children, until they respectively attain the age of sixteen years. The Council of Directors also raised a subscription among themselves and other friends of the deceased for the benefit of his widow and children, by which a sum of Rs. 3,075 has been collected. The Directors have recently engaged the services of a qualified and experienced master at home (Mr. Clarkson, late Head-Master of St. Paul's Boys' School, Stratford, Essex,) who arrived on 9th March. In the meantime the duties have been very successfully carried on by Mr. Thomas, the experienced second master, notwithstanding the great disadvantage of working with a reduced staff. To Mr. Thomas the Directors voted, in addition to his acting allowance an honorarium of Rs. 500 in token of the appreciation of his work by the Directors. The Cadet Corps continues in a flourishing condition, mustering 67. Serjeant M. Crampton carried off the chased silver Cup offered by Colonel Bayley for highest total in class-firing, and in points for parades among the Cadets, Baker was again the best shot of the year. Their drill and exercise is commended, and it is expected that the class-shooting this year will show as good results as in previous years. In the Girls' School the standard of education has been raised to Standard VI. with good results as noticed by the Educational Inspector, a course of Domestic Economy being substituted for Euclid. The Infants' Kindergarten system is working successfully. The Directors take this opportunity to record with satisfaction the fact that it has been found possible to utilize the services of two of the elder girls

he was no stranger to them. They must all the very grateful that his affection were not fixed in British Burma and glad to see the notification which told them he was permanently located in the city. (Cheers.) They hoped what their president had done that evening was only an earnest of what he would accomplish his presence was most welcome and gratifying to all the friends of the (Cheers). The Bishops of Society. Bombay in seconding the proposition observed that the directors had already expressed in words and in a more substantial form their sense of the able way in which Mr. Thomas had conducted the school, even with the reduced staff, while the headmastership had not been permanently filled up. His lordship desired now to express publicly their sense of Mr. Thomas's services and also to commend to the hearty good feeling and consideration of the supporters of the school their new headmaster, Mr. Clarkson.

The resolution was carried with acclamation and the children gave three ringing cheers for Lady Reay.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. *Nizam*, Captain W. J. Webber, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the European mails and the following passengers :—

FOR BRINDISI.

Lieut-Col and Mrs Heyward	Capt and Mrs Montague
Mr and Mrs W Wilson	Mr and Mrs D Tod
Mr Evans C Johnson	Mr Swann
Mr R Farquhar	Mr Crew
Mrs A B Stopford	Mr J Cheesman Norwood
Mr E J Barton	Mr C W Marshall
Mr J King	Mr G Hughes

FOR LONDON.

Mrs T R Cowie	Miss Rich
Mr Austed	Mr Samuel Sunders
Mr G Pawe	Mr Wallace

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mr C E Wilkinson	Mr and Mrs James Henessey
Mrs Bigg Wither	

FOR VENICE.

M F L Lucas	Capt Green
M May	

FOR SUEZ.—Commandant de Farcey

The following passages have been engaged.

By the s.s. Surat, Captain R. G. Murray, sailing on 20th March :—

FOR LONDON—Mr and Mrs J W McNabb, Miss McNabb and 3 children, Mr H F Eckersley, Mrs T Dawden and infant, Mrs J C Mitchell and 4 children, Lieut-Colonel W R Bunbury, Mrs Murray, Mrs C L Prendergast, Mrs E V Stace and child, Mrs Fergusson, Mr G E Hiltons and 2 children, Mr and Mrs Rickie and 2 children, Mr Baxley and infant, Mr J M Lane and 2 children, Sister Gladys, Mrs Cleghorn, Col J J McLeod Innes, Mrs Merriman, Lt-Col and Mrs Wallace, Mr W H Housden, Mr Jacob 2 Misses White, Mr Kadur Baksh, Mrs Freatiman and child, Mr S N Fox, Mr T Kendal, Mr E Comber, Mr C D Stewart, Miss Tyler and Mr E W Campbell.

FOR BRINDISI—Mr J S Mott, Dr and Mrs J C Winshaw, Mr H F Leonard, Mr A Hume Spry, Mr and Mrs Biddulph, Mr H B Thompson, Mr C D Steward, Mr W H Hoogedeim, Mr Reinold, Col Hay, Maj E J Fells, Mr E M Caslon, Mr T E Wynne, Mr Oak-s, Mr Dadabhoy Nowrojee, Mr Jehangeo H Cama, Mrs Kirkham, and infant, Miss Kirkham, Mrs Ramveshaw, Mr Ruttonjee Bomonjee, Maj H B Hamilton, Mr E C Saunay, Mr H Vautz and Mr May.

FOR SUEZ.—Hon R Steel.

FOR VENICE—Mr Crow and two Misses Crow, and Mr Corrie Bird.

By the s. s. Australia, Captain E. Ashdown, sailing on 2nd April :—

FOR LONDON—Mr J E Brooks, Mrs Campbell Thomson and child, Mrs Quarrell, Mrs J E Howard and Miss Howard, chd; Edward Gordon, Mr J Hunt, Mrs Ewan and 2 children, Mr H W Dobbie, Miss Keay, Mr Wm Ellis, Capt S Spencer Smith, it N, Mr B Baker, Mrs Evans and 2 children, Miss Burdow Sanderson and friend, Miss Robinson, Miss Box, Mr and Mrs James Hennessy and Mrs Wilson and child.

FOR BRINDISI—Mr W A Bailward, Miss Bailward, Mr G F Eastwood, Hon C Wilkins, Mr George Richter, Mr G W Dance, Colonel Wimberley, Mr G T Mackenzie, Hon P Macfayden, Capt Simpson, Mr Edwin Freshfield, Rev A J King, Capt Smith Cunningham, Mr Stevensons, Mr F Lane, Mr Hadwin and 3 children and Mr W Lonsdale.

FOR SUEZ—Mr Pashlett, Prince Adoevesky Masloff and Col Timber.

FOR VENICE—Col Phelps, Col T V Keays, Mr Weuse, Mr G T Mackenzie, Mr Seeback, Miss Scott, Mr J Crampton Doran, Col R Money, Miss Moore and Mr Fraser

FOR MARSEILLES—Mr James Ellinger, Mrs Henderson, Mrs Flinch and child, Mr C P Cooper and infant, Rev Mrs Westerecht and child, Mr J G Caithness, Mrs E P Gurdon and child, Col Crookshank, Mr Emile Gerard, Miss Scott, M J Cremazon Doran, Col R Money, Miss Moore, Mr and Mrs Wilkins, Mr F Lang, Maj St V A Hamwick, Mr Sherer, Mr P R Wynn and Mr Butler.

By the s.s. Pshawar, Captain L. H. Maule, sailing on 9th April :—

FOR LONDON—Mr W Loch, child and infant, Masters Alick and Harry Jones, Miss Wood, Mr J O Kennard, Mr and Mrs A V Frere and child, Mrs Lawrie and child, Mr and Mrs W J Dare and infant, Mrs Wrench, child and 2 infants, Mrs Noule and child, Mr and Mrs J Danoy and 2 children, Mr S M Wahiduddins, wife and 6 children, Mrs R R Gilchrist and 2 children, Mrs Riddells and child, Surg-Genl F T Allen, Major and Mrs Lamb, and Dr G Cameron, Mrs Cameron and 3 children, Mr Sarfraz Ali Abdul Ali, Revd E C Grieve, Mrs Beaumant, Mrs G R Macdonald, Mr and Mrs Cotes, Sister Saphia, Sister Annette, Saleyadar Wahiddin and party, Mrs White and 2 children, Mrs Alston, Mr Wilson, Mrs Farnard and children, Mr Ibrahim Shaik S Ahmadi, Mr J S Armstrong.

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr Theodore Thomas, Mr Charles Manabendei, Mrs C Savage, Mrs M Azizul Rehmon, Mr H Russell, Mr Sansay, Mr C E Farran, Mr W B Beestie.

FOR VENICE.—Mr and Mrs E P Robertson, Colonel Johnstone.

By the s.s. Assam, Captain W. J. Nantes, sailing on 16th April :—

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr A Embank, Mr and Mrs J Frizelle, Mr J Senalley, Mr S Smith, Rev and Mrs Walton and child, Mr A Framstadt, Mr W W Wiggin, Mrs Bladway, Mrs Harvie, Mr E A Neale, Mr R G Hardy, Rev F C Gittens, and Major and Mrs A Gossler

FOR LONDON.—Mr J Leech and Mr J W Muis.

By the s. s. Clyde, Captain E M Edmond, sailing on 23rd April :—

FOR LONDON—Mr and Mrs W R Burkitt and child, Mr E F Handcock, Rev F and Mrs Macartney and 2 children, Mrs Stewart and 4 children, Mr H A Harrison, Col J M Kerr, Mrs Kerr 3 children, Mrs F M Upcott, Mrs Romuion, Mr J Pastford, Mrs Macfarlane, Miss F Macfarlane, Mr Nowrojee Manockjee, Mr Stanton, and Mr and Mrs Wm. Hyde and child.

FOR BRINDISI—Mr J A Garain, Mr Wynne Goodinch, Mr E Gay, Mr H J Stokes, Mr and Mrs Fisher, Mr R S Whitemays, Mr D Rose Johnson, Mr Carnegy, Miss King, Col J W O'Damda, Mr P C H Snow, and Mr Carnegy.

FOR GIBRALTAR.—Mr H F Holloways and Son.

By the s.s. Mirzapore, Captain R. Harvey, sailing on 30th April :—

FOR BRINDISI—Mr E F Handcock, Mr G F Handcock, For MARSEILLES.—Mr and Mrs Dunlop and Mr Mahomed Ahmed.

FOR VENICE—Mr and Mrs J W Fordham, Mr and Mrs Glazier, and Mr W M Macaulay.

By the s.s. Hydaspes, Capt. G. Scrivener, sailing on 7th May :—

FOR LONDON—Mrs A F Beaufort, child, infant and Mr R Ewing.

FOR VENICE—Mr and Mrs Galloway.

FOR BRINDISI—Mr H W Jones, Rev A W R Quinlan, and Dr. J Burgess.

By the s. s. Thames, Capt. W. A. Seaton, sailing on 21st May :—

FOR VENICE—Mrs Conran, and Mr and Mrs John Nugent and child.

FOR MARSEILLES—Mr and Mrs J H Rivett-Carnac and Mr J G Smith.

THE TANSA LOAN.

AN application from the Municipal Commissioner on behalf of the Corporation for permission to raise a loan of Rs. 17,00,000 from the public, being a portion of the estimated cost of the Tansa waterworks, viz., Rs. 1,23,00,000, is published in yesterday's *Government Gazette*. The following statement of particulars accompanies the application :—

I. The loan is required for the construction of a lake in the Tansa Valley, and other works incidental to bringing the water from the said lake into Bombay. The estimate of the cost of the said works is Rs. 1,23,00,000.

II. The amount which it is at present proposed to borrow is the sum of Rs. 17 lakhs.

III. It is proposed to borrow the said sum on the security of the general revenue of the Bombay Municipality, aggregating nearly 4¾ lakhs, as per supplemental statement A. hereto annexed.

IV. The laws under which funds, duties, taxes, rates, cesses, &c., are levied, received, or held, are Act IV. of 1857 and Bombay Acts VI. of 1863, III. of 1872 and IV. of 1878, V. of 1878, VI. of 1882.

V. The loan is required for such period or respective period as may be agreed upon, not exceeding 60 years from the completion of the work, say from the end of the year 1892. It is proposed to raise the loan by instalments from time to time of such amounts respectively as will suffice for the prosecution of the works up to the monsoon of 1887. Interest will be paid half-yearly, and on completion of the works as aforesaid provision will be made for annually setting aside such equal sums as after-payment of interest will suffice for the liquidation of the whole debt in the period or respective periods agreed on as aforesaid, either by the creation of a sinking fund or by the redemption from time to time of portions of the debt as opportunity may offer.

VI. The yearly proceeds of each separate source of income are shown in the supplemental statements A. and B. hereto annexed. Application has already been made for the fresh legislation necessary to increase the present revenue from Town Duties by Rs. 120,000 and a further revenue of Rs. 230,000 is anticipated as soon as the Tansa Works are completed.

VII. All expenditure incurred by the Bombay Municipality in each of the three last preceding years 1882, 1883-84, and 1884-85 is shown in supplemental Statement C. hereto annexed.

VIII. All existing prior charges upon the funds of the Municipality are shown in supplemental Statement D. hereto annexed, from which it will be observed that the annual liabilities in respect of previous loans will be diminished by Rs. 31,000 from the year 1893.

THE ATTEMPT TO MURDER CASE.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday James Ginn, James Clark, and Bernard Collins, firemen of the s. s. Principia, were placed before Mr. Ryan again on a charge of voluntarily causing grievous hurt by means of a knife to James Hennessy of the same ship. Mr. Little prosecuted. The evidence of Hennessy was taken at the European General Hospital by Mr. Ryan. He said : I was a fireman on the s. s. Principia, and shipped at Cardiff. I recognise Ginn, Clark, and Collins now before me. There was no donkey-man on board after we left Cardiff. On the morning we arrived in Bombay, about a month ago, the second engineer directed me to take charge of the donkey-engine. The wages for that are a little more than those of a fireman. I never said a word to the three accused on the voyage out. Before Sunday last I had no quarrel with any of them. I did not see them on Sunday until the night. On that night I slept in the forecastle head on the starboard side of the ship close to the capstan. I turned in about 10 o'clock. While I was lying down, an hour later, I heard some say, "We will tie the old beggar's hands and feet and throw him overboard." Ginn was down below on the main deck. I knew it was Ginn by the voice. I heard Collins mention my name before Ginn spoke. I heard nothing more till I got a kick over the heart. I was lying down at the time. I saw the man who kicked me. It was Ginn who kicked me. After this I saw the blade of a knife in Clark's hand. It was rather a sheath-knife than a table knife; it was not a pocket-knife. I raised my arm when I was stabbed with the knife by Clark on the left arm. I could see Clark distinctly as there was a bright moon shining. I have no doubt whatever Clark stabbed me. He then with Ginn kicked me several times. Collins was standing by, but did not touch me. I did not hear him say anything. He neither tried to prevent Clark and Ginn nor assisted them. I shouted murder while they were kicking me. I don't think there was anyone on the forecastle head when I shouted murder, excepting the three accused. They remained there till they were put in irons. After I shouted murder the Captain, chief officer, chief and second engineer, a doctor, and some police officers came to my assistance. I think Ginn, Clark, and Collins were drunk or, they would not have shouted and attacked me as they did. The only reason I can give for supposing they bore me malice is that I was made donkey-man. I heard them from time to time casting slurs on me. I was then brought to this hospital. I am getting better.

Cross-examined by Ginn : I do not recollect if you lifted me up between 2 and 3 p.m. on that Sunday afternoon and placed me alongside the shed-wall. (To Clerk) You had the cap that you now wear. (To Collins) I was not drinking on the forenoon of Sunday.

The Captain was then called. He said he was talking on deck with some officers, and saw several of the firemen come aboard. They more or less, from their appearance, appeared to have been drinking. He had given them leave, with 8 each. He heard cries of murder, and thinking they were from the Clan boat, where he was moored ahead of the Principia, he ran down the gangway and went forward on the wharf. He had not gone far when he found the cries proceeded from his own ship. He immediately ran back to the ship and went there on the port side of the deck and up the forecastle ladder. Ginn was the first man he saw. He was sitting on the rail. The complainant was getting a little to the starboard amidship. Blood was flowing from his arm. One of the officers took charge of Hennessy, and witness asked Ginn what he knew of the affair. Ginn said, "This fellow paid the crew of another ship in the harbour to strike us." He also said something else, which led witness to believe he knew something about the affair, and pointing to complainant said, "He got no more than what he deserved." Witness went for the doctor of the Clan boat. Ginn began to abuse witness and strike him, and said if he got seven years he would, on being released, do for him (Captain). Witness saw Collin's pass the knife to the chief officer. Hennessy's wound being dressed he was sent to the hospital. Clark was afterwards arrested by the police. When witness got up to the forecastle the third engineer was there. Besides Ginn, Myers was there; he had been sleeping. Clark and Collins he did not see. A few seconds after Collins came up on the port side. When looking about for the knife, Collins gave one to the chief officer, who saw it was quite clean.

When witness saw Hennessy he asked him who had done it. He said there were three of them, but would not mention their names. Hennessy did not mention any names in witness's hearing. It was quite bright on the forecastle head; the moon was shining.

Questioned by Ginn, the captain said he did not think he was the first to charge him (Ginn.) Ginn accused himself first. Witness did not say to Ginn he would make it hot for him. Witness believes Collins only gave up the knife, because he thought he would be examined and be accused.

Mr. Ryan.—It is quite clear the wound was not caused by the knife.

Witness.—Oh, yes.

The chief officer and third engineer were then examined. The latter said, after corroborating the evidence of the captain, that while assisting Hennessy the latter said, "For God's sake, Ginn leave off."

Constable Smith corroborated the statements of the Captain. Witness saw Hennessy sitting up against the rail on the starboard side amidship, and Clark, Ginn, and Collins closely.

Chief Inspector Ingram said.—At 10 minutes to twelve he went on board the Principia where he saw Hennessy wounded. Hennessy told him he knew who did it, but would not give their names till he had left the ship. He, however, subsequently on the ship, gave the names of Clark and Ginn.

This closed the case for the prosecution. Collins was discharged at the request of Mr. Little, as there was no evidence against him.

His Worship remarked he had had intentions of discharging him at the hospital, as Hennessy quite cleared him.

Mr. Little then asked that he should be called, as his evidence might throw more light on the case.

Collins was then called and said : At 11-30 on Sunday night just as I got to the gate of the Dock with some of our crew, I dont know who attacked and kicked us. There were six of us, among whom was Clark and Ginn. I got up after being kicked in the eye and knocked down. I went aboard pretty quick. I had a parrot and a bottle of chutney in my hands. I spoke to no one but went straight down to the forcastle, and was getting ready to turn in when I heard cries of murder above. I was afraid to go up, thinking it was the crowd who had tackled us at the gate and had come aboard. I remained below, and then went to the forecastle head ladder and stood there. I heard a man moaning; he was alone, and sitting up. After that the police and all hands came up. I did not see Ginn nor Clark there at all. The only one I saw was the donkey-man, and I was sure it was he. I was afraid to go up thinking the same crowd might be heard. I heard the shouting but the cry of murder, and thought the crowd was aboard. The crowd would have had to come on the forecastle up the gangway, though the watchman was there and the officers were on deck.

Mr. Little.—This theory of the crowd coming on board is of course absurd.

Mr. Ryan.—Oh, yes.

Donnelly, the watchman, was then examined : He stated that early in the evening he saw the donkeyman who appeared to have been drinking and just recovering from its effects. He saw four firemen coming aboard between 11 or 12. Ginn asked witness if the donkey-man and two others whom he named were on board. Witness replied the donkey-man was.

Mr. Ryan remarked he did not see how he could frame charges against the accused. Certainly, the present charges were framed by the police and could be altered.

In answer to the court Ginn and Clark stated they were not guilty of the charge.

Mr. Little then addressed the court and pointed out several circumstances which croppeo up in the evidence, and which were sufficiently strong to induce him to frame a charge at least against Ginn.

Mr. Ryan said there was no evidence to show who inflicted the wound on Hennessy. He would discharge Clark, and frame a charge of assault against Ginn. Ginn pleaded not guilty to the charge, but called no witnesses.

His Worship observed, after reading Henessy's evidence and, taking it in conjunction with that of the Captain, he had come to the conclusion that Ginn had taken part in the assalt on Hennessy, and convicted him, in the absence of any evidence on his behalf, and sentenced him to one month's hard labour in the Common Jail.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Govt. Gazette*, March 18.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Surgn-Major P Murphy, M D, I M S, are placed at the disposal of Govt in the Civil Dept.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to sanction the re-enrolment of pensioned Jamadar Sheik Azimoodin, late 3rd Sind Horse, as a Jamadar in the 7th Regt Bo Cav from the 1st Dec 1885.

The retirement of Surgn-Major P W Cockell, I M S, takes effect from the 13th Oct 1885, and not from the 1st Oct.

Surgns W G Birrell and R H Hall, Medical Staff, are brought on the strength of H M's British Forces in the Bombay Command from the 9th inst, the date of their arrival at Bombay.

The following Native promotion is made, with effect from the 9th Feb 1886 :—6th Cavalry—Farrier-Major Munsubdar Khan to be Jamadar, vice Punjab Sing, promoted.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty :—Lieut-Col De L R F Wooldridge, S C, and Lieut G E Staveley, S C.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extension of leave by the Secy of State for India for the periods specified :—Surgn J McCloghry, I M D, nine months, private affairs ; and Bgde-Surgn C K Colston, I M D, six months, medical certificate. The permission to return to duty, previously granted to Bgde-Surgn Colston (as notified in G G O No 73, dated 9th Feb 1886) is cancelled.

Nind Vol R C—Capt G C Parker is permitted to resign his commission.

The services of Capt F L Steele, 2nd Battn E Y Regt, are replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C with effect from the 1st April 1886.

The undermentioned officer having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lieut-Col from the date specified subject to H M's approval :—Staff Corps.—Major Walter Scott, 12th March 1886.

The promotion of Surgn-Major E H R Langley, I M D, to the grade of Bgde-Surgn to have effect from the 23rd June 1884, vice Bgde-Surgn H Cook promoted, and not from the 7th Feb 1885, as ordered in G G O No 126, dated 3rd March 1885.

The promotion of Surgn-Major G Y Hunter, I M D, to the grade of Bgde-Surgn to have effect from the 7th Feb 1885, vice Bgde-Surgn W P Partridge, retired, and not from the 23rd June 1884, as ordered in G G O No 614, dated 2nd Dec 1885.

The following General Order by the Government of India, No 151, dated 12th March 1886, is published :—"No 151, Ordnance Department.—The tenure of the appointment of Supt of Factories by Major C H Scott, R A, is extended to the 9th Nov 1888."

With reference to G G O No 113, dated 3rd March, 1886, the appointment of Bgdr-Genl R R Gillespie, C B, to the Divisional Staff of the Army has effect from that date.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to re-appoint the following gentlemen Members of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay :—Nusservanjee Manockjee Petit, Esq; Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, Esq; and Vurjeevundas Madhowdass, Esq.

Mr James Bigmore, Saptdg Engr of the P and O S N Company, is appointed a Member of the Board of Examiners for granting certificates of competency to Engineers of the Mercantile Marine, vice Mr W Cooper, resigned, with effect from 3rd inst.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Revd A B Watson, M.A., Chaplain, Church of Scotland, is granted furlough to Europe for twelve months from the 3rd April 1886.

The Revd W Wingate, M.A., having completed 10 years' service on the 11th Feb 1886, is promoted to the grade of Senior Chaplain from the 12th Feb 1886.

The Revd C Kirk, M.A., Chaplain of Dharwar, is granted furlough to Europe for two years from the 1st of April 1886, or from such date thereafter as he may avail himself of it.

The following appointments are made :—The Revd C H Badham, B.A., Chaplain of Nasirabad, to be Chaplain of Dharwar, visiting Hubli, Bijapur and Gadag, but first to officiate as Chaplain of Devlali from the date of his being relieved at Nasirabad until the end of the trooping season. The Revd E W Scott, Offig Chaplain of Devlali, to be Chaplain of Nasirabad.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut G E Hyde Cates, Adjt, Kolhapur Infy, and ex-officio Assist to the Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Maratta, Country is granted privilege leave for two months from such date in the current month as he may avail himself of it.

Lieut G E Hyde Cates and Capt W B Ferris respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Second-in-Command, Kolhapur Infy, and ex-officio Assist to the Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country, on the 19th ult.

Capt L L Fenton is appointed, on being relieved by Major Hunter, to officiate pro tem Assist Political Agent, Mahi Kantha.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Rao Saheb Vadilal Tarachand Parekh delivered over charge of the Subordinate Judge's-Court at Godhra, in the Panch Mahals on the 26th Feb 1886 and Rao Saheb Bulakidas Gangadas assumed charge of the said Court on the 16th ult.

Mr. Jadavrai Danatrai, Clerk of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Godhra in the Ahmedabad Dist., was, in addition to his own duties, in charge of the current duties of that Court from the 27th Jan to the 15th Feb 1886, both days inclusive.

The Rt Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Syed Nur-udin Khan, Assist Collr and Magte of the Second Class in the District of Thana, to be Subn of Panwell at Thana.

Mr Syed Nur-udin Khan, Magte of the Second Class in the district of Thana, is invested with the additional powers.

The Rt Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr T Walker, Assist Collr and Magte of the third class in the district of Thana, to be a Visitor of the Dist Jail at Thana.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—Mr H Batty to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Ratnagiri during the absence of Mr Fulton or till further orders.

Mr A Shewan to act as Under-Secy to Govt in the Political, Judicial, and Educational Depts, and Secy to the Board of the Govr of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations during the absence of Mr Batty, or till further orders.

Mr G Jacobto act as Assist Judge in the Ahmedabad Dist for the Talukas and Panch Mahals Collectorates during the absence of Mr Unwin, or till further orders

Mr J W Walker to do duty as Judge and Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar during the absence of Mr Souter on leave.

Mr H Fraston to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad during the absence of Mr Walker, or till further orders.

The Governor in Council is pleased to invest Mr G Jacob, from the date on which he may take charge of the appointment of Assist Judge in the Ahmedabad Dist, with all the powers of a Dist Judge within the portion of that district comprising the Talukas of Dholka, Dhundhuka and Panch Mahals and the part of the Revenue district of Ahmedabad which is included in the local jurisdiction of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Kapadvanj

The Govr in Council is also pleased to appoint Mr Jacob to be a Joint Session Judge in the Ahmedabad Sessions Division and to direct, under Sect 193 of the Criminal Procedure Code, that he shall try such cases as may be committed for trial by Magistrates within the districts of Kaira and the Panch Mahals.

The Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr F Silcock, Magte of the First Class in the district of Sholapur, to be Magte in charge of the sub-division of that district, comprising the talukas of Madha, Karmala and Malsiras.

The Govr in Council is also pleased to appoint Mr H F Silcock to exercise the powers vested in a Magte of Police by the said Act.

A'zam Vinayak Jagannath, Head Karkun of taluka Dahanu in the district of Thana, is appointed to be a Magte of the Second Class in the district of Thana.

Mr S M Fraser, Supernumerary Assist Collr in the district of Nasik, is appointed to be a Magte of the First Class in the district of Nasik.

The Govr in Council is pleased to invest Rao Saheb Mahadev Krishnaji Patwardhan, of the Second Class in the district of Nasik, with power to commit for trial to the Court of Sessions.

The Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Govindrao Ramchandra Garud, Pleader, to be a Visitor of the Dist Jail at Dhulia.

Messrs H Batty and A Shewan respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Under-Secy to Govt in the Political, Judicial and Educational Depts, and Secy to the Council of the Govr for making Laws and Regulations, on the 5th inst.

Rao Saheb Dinanath Atmaram Dalvi, Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge at Ahmednagar, is appointed to be Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge at Bhadgaon in the Khandesh Dist from 1st April next.

The District Judge of Nasik has granted Rao Saheb Sadashiv Hari Khare, Subordinate Judge of Malegaon, leave on private affairs for one month commencing from the 27th ultimo.

The Dist Judge of Thana has granted Rao Saheb Narhar Gadadhar Phadke, Subordinate Judge of Pen, privilege leave on half pay for one month from the 12th inst.

The Dist Judge of Ahmedabad granted Rao, Saheb Daolatrai Sampatrai, Subordinate Judge of Kaira, privilege leave on half pay for fifteen days from the 10th Feb to the 15th March 1886, both days inclusive.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Surgn-Major P Murphy, MD, to be Supt of Mahabaleshwar, vice Surgn-Major S Davidson, MA, MB, CM, transferred.

Mr Govind Ramchandra Mahajan, Sub-Assist Consr of Forests, second grade, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from the 18th inst or such subsequent date as he may avail himself thereof.

Rao Bahadur Vinayakrao Rangnath Purandhare, Dist Depy Collr, Dharwar, is allowed an extension for three months of the leave on medical certificate granted to him under Govt Notification No. 210, dated 13th Jan 1886.

Mr Laksbman Hari is confirmed in his appointment of Sub-Registrar of Patan in the Satara Dist.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr R P Ryan, Actg Assist Consr of Forests, to be sub pro tem. Assist Consvr of Forests on the Bombay Forest Dept Establt.

Mr T B Fry, Deputy Consr of Forests, delivered over, and Mr G P Millett, Assist Consvr of Forests, received charge of the Sholapur Forest Divn on the 6th March 1886.

Mr T B Fry reported his arrival at Kalyan in the Thana District on the 9th inst as Working Plans Divisional Forest Officer.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The privilege leave for three months granted to Mr Shankar Pandurang Pandit, M A, in Govt Notifications No 4366, dated 18th Novr 1885, is commuted into furlough for one year.

Mr J G Dobbie, Suptdg Engr, B I S N Co, is appointed a Member of the Board of Examiners and of the Commission to hear appeals under the Steam Boiler Inspection Act V of 1873, vice Mr W Cooper, resigned.

Assist Apoth J. W. Ranger has been appointed to perform temporarily the medical duties of the Lawrence School and Civil Estabt, Mount Abu, with effect from 1st Jany 1886.

Assist Surgn Jamshedji Bhickaji Unvala, L M and S, is appointed to the Medical charge of the Hubli Dispensary during the absence of Assist Surgn Dadaji Nathaji Silke, L.M., on privilege leave.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr Butnath Chakrabati, L C E., Assist Engr, third grade, passed the Departmental Examination prescribed in paragraphs 16 to 18, Sec I, Chapter II. of the P W Code.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS, &c.

Northern Division.

Khan Saheb Nowroji Kekobadji, fourth grade Inspr of Police, is appointed to act as second grade Inspr of Police, B B and C I Railway, during the absence of Khan Saheb Dhanjishaw Dadabhai appointed to act as Assist Supt of Police, Thana, or until further orders, with effect from the date of the latter delivering over charge of his appointment as Inspr.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY,
4, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

TO-DAY, FRIDAY, the 19th inst., at 1 p. m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will hold their usual auction sale at their room as follows :—

5 boxes bottles of champagne by Theophile Roederer and Co., Gladiateur, in perfect sound condition.
6 boxes bitter.
1 case toilet soaps and perfumery.
An invoice of patent carbon block water filters.
Do. K O cooking stoves.
A surplus stock of remnant pieces of cashmere, coating and various sort of cloth for coats, trousers, &c.
On account of Dinsaw Bomonjee Mody.
10 carbon block water filters.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, 19th March, 1886.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, IN FOFULWADY MOMADAVEE-ROAD.

ON SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Tapidass Manore and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Goverdhandass Pragjee and Dwarkadass Pragjee, the following valuable landed property :—

All that piece of land, together with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, in an part called Fofulwady, Mombadaveeroad Chocki, in the Subdistrict of Fort, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No 61, formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 89, and now assessed under No. 133, containing by admeasurement about 103 1-3 square yards, and bounded on the east by the house of Bhaijee Ramjee, on the west by the house of Damodhur Vusta, on the north by the passage of the said cart, and on the south by the sweeper's passage.

For further particulars, apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of Railway plant, stores, &c., &c., at the B., B & C. I. Railway Stores Depot, Parel.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 14th April, and the following days, at 1 p. m. on each day, until the whole is disposed of, at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Stores Depot, Parel :—

A large quantity of railway plant, stores, &c., being partly surplus and partly used stock, consisting of steel, wrought and cast iron scrap, coiled keys, fire bars, scoops, bevil bars, rails, wooden keys, fish plates, timber scrap, furniture, blocks, damaged bridge works, fittings for steam cranes, derrick poles, pile engines, steel and iron tyres, leather scrap, portable engine, 10 H. P., lead piping and sundry other miscellaneous articles.

Catalogues will be published and be had on the premises or of the undersigned.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 19th March, 1886.

MESSRS. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at 4 p.m., by order of the Mortgagee, Manockjee Pallonjee Setna, and on account and risk of the Mortgagor, Kalkhasbroo Rustomjee Wajeebaw.

All that undivided third part of share of the said Kalkushroo Rustomjee in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at and on the Western side of Breach Candy Road, in the sub-district of Fort, Bombay, and registered in the Collector of Land Revenue's books as No. 44, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under No. 36, and bounded on the east by said Breach Candy Road, on the west by the passage or compound of the chawl belonging to the late Hormusjee Bomonjee Wadia, on the north by the house of Bamonjee Eduljee Jassawalla, and on the south by the house of the late Pestonjee Muncherjee Chichgar, and which said premises were formerly occupied by the said Pestonjee Muncherjee Chichgur, and are now occupied by Beramjee Rustomjee Broker and other tenants.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.

Bombay, 19th March, 1886.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
1, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF CAMP FURNITURE &c.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 19th March, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their show room, camp furniture, &c., such as rich glasswares, handsome dinner and breakfast services, china teapot, travelling dressing glass, tiffin basket, cane table, Hydrabad and Cashmere carpets, hunting sandals, embroidered saddle cloth shades, leather bag, guitar in case, &c., the property of Lieut. F Chapman, proceeding to England. The above is on view.

USUAL WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms,

10 bales grey shirtings, 8, 9, and 10 lbs.
12 " dhoties.
4 " woollen cloths.
3 " cashmere cloths.
5 cases colored prints.
4 four-light gas chandeliers.
2 cases Napoleon Price's superior toilet powder.
An invoice of handsome glass and bronze stamps
Duplex kerosine oil table lamps.
An invoice of iron painted new bedsteads 6½ by 3, 6½ by 3½, and 6½ by 5 ft.
2 cases nickel plated alarum time-pieces.
10 " " time-pieces.

On account and risk of Abdoolally Daoodkhan and by order of the concerned.

A D—49-7—3 cases each 200 packets honey soap.
72-71—3 " 200 " white windsor soap.
75-76—3 " 200 " old brown windsor.
77-78—2 " 200 " honey soap.

On account and risk of Moosaji Khanbhoy.
50 kegs red lead ex s.s. Clan Buchanan.

At 2-30 p. m.

1 handsome light English-built victoria by Kesterton.
1 " new square-shaped light landau.
1 " light victoria.
1 strong-built office shigram,
1 handsome iron grey horse, 15-2, 7 years old.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF MACHINERY.

On MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account of the concerned, by order of Mooljeebhai Jewraz, Esq.,

3 single crab winches, 5 tons.
4 do. do. 10 "
1 do. do. 15 "
1 treble do. do. 20 "
168 feet hydraulic pipes 1 bore,
9½ pairs do. flanges, 12" bore.
1 hydraulic gauge.
20 do. pipes and bends.
4 bundles 180 feet leather hose pipes.
56 sheets asbestos mill boards.
1 Salford wall pump.
Vacuum gauge cylinder oil Ruscope patent lubricator, indicator, &c.

SALE OF SILVERED PLATE GLASS.

On MONDAY, the 22nd inst., at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account and at the risk of Messrs. M. Nowrojee.

Ex s.s. "Kangra."

F T—M N and Co. Bombay—200-207—8 cases silvered plate glass.

Ex s.s. "Horn Head."
Do. do. 267-74—8 Do. do. do.

SALE of very valuable landed property at Byculla, near the Victoria Gardens and opposite the proposed new G. I. P. R. station on the Pareli Road, belonging to the Bombay Mechanics' Building Company, Limited, and known as "Albion Place," with extensive vacant ground adjoining, forming desirable building sites.

Under instructions from, and on account of the Bombay Mechanics' Building Company, Limited, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will put up for Public Auction on the premises on THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 o'clock p. m., the undermentioned freehold property in one lot, or if the same appears expedient in two, three or four lots.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Byculla on the Pareli-road, with the messuages, tenements, and buildings standing thereupon, containing by admeasurement 22,462 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the east partly by the compound of the property of G. E. Pilcher, called Airy Cottage, and partly by property lately bel

NOTICES.

ENAMELLED IRON TABLETS.
A Vitreous Coating of Sheet Iron.)
FOR SIGNS, PLACARDS, SHOW-CARDS,
For Railway Station Advertising, &c.
Impervious to the effects of Exposure in any Climate.
Absolutely Permanent—always Bright and Effective.
Railway Station Names and Notices, Street Names
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Artistic and Richly Coloured, and Decorated Panels for Ceilings and Walls.
WILLING & COMPANY, Limited,
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LAIRD'S WELSH HARTLEY STEAM COAL.

THIS old and well-known brand is eminently adapted for use and storing in a hot climate, being large, hard, and not so readily affected as other kinds of Coal by exposure to weather. It is supplied of the same good quality as heretofore by

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Liverpool, England.

"IT SAVED MY LIFE."

Extract from letter of C. Fitzgerald, Esq., referring to LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE, which is a Effervescing and Tasteless, forming a most Agreeable, Invigorating, and Refreshing Draught.

Drs. Morgan, Turley, Carr, Jackson, and many other medical gentlemen have given unqualified testimony to the importance of the discovery and the immense value of

THIS GREAT REMEDY

vitalising the blood it enables the constitution to resist climatic influences.

It gives instant relief in Thirst, Headache, Sea or Bilious sickness, Feverish Colds, Fevers, Smallpox, Measles, an Eruptive or Skin Complaints.

It is an excellent mild aperient, acting generally on the bowels without purging or scouring

LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE may be obtained of any chemist or patent medicine dealer, and of H. LAMPLOUGH, 113, Holborn, London, E. C.

FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE

CLARKE'S

WORLD-FAMED

BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.
OVERWHELMING TESTIMONY
ACCOMPANIES EVERY BOTTLE
PROVING THIS TO BE
THE GREATEST MEDICINE EVER DISCOVERED.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kind, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS
Read the following :—

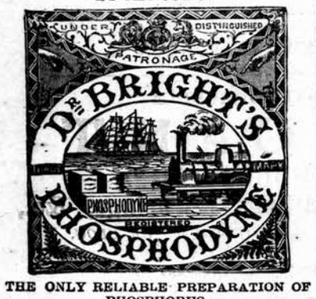
"North-street, Audenshaw (near Manchester),
"January 10, 1882.

"It affords me great pleasure to add my testimony to the wonderful effects of your Blood Mixture, which has cured me of a very bad ulcerated foot and ankle. I had four wounds which prevented me following my occupation for four years, during which time I have been in five different infirmaries and under fifteen different doctors. I was at last induced to try your Blood Mixture, and after taking three small bottles I was able to go to work, and by the time I had taken nine or ten bottles I was completely cured. Make whatever use you like of this, for the benefit of other sufferers.—I am, yours respectfully,
"JOHN WILLIAMS."

Sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases. By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

PROPRIETORS,
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND,
TRADE MARK. BLOOD MIXTURE.

A BOON TO THOUSANDS!
HEALTH, STRENGTH AND THE VIGOUR OF LIFE RESTORED
BY THE USE OF



THE ONLY RELIABLE PREPARATION OF PHOSPHORUS.

This Phosphatic combination is pronounced by the most eminent members of the Medical Profession to be the most efficacious medicine hitherto discovered for the speedy and permanent cure of—

Nervous Prostration, Liver Complaints, Female Complaints, General Debility, Indigestion, Flatulence, Sick Headache, Lassitude, Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Consumption (in its first Stages only), Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Premature Decline, Nervous Fancies, Eruptions of the Skin, Palpitation of the Heart, Impoverished Blood.

And all morbid conditions of the system arising from whatever cause.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is unequalled for its power in replenishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the powers and functions of the system to the highest degree, therefore, a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves the functions of assimilation to such a degree that where for years an emaciated, anxious, and semi-vital condition has existed, the Flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and firmness, and the whole system return to a state of robust health.

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The ONLY medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks. Beware of counterfeit Phosphodynes and cheap imitations bearing similar names.

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Is sold in CASES by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.
Full Directions for use in 16 Languages accompany each case.

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A DINNER SERVICE in best stone China.
A BREAKFAST SERVICE and TEA SERVICE in Porcelain.
A COMPLETE SERVICE OF TABLE GLASS IN finest Crystal, elegant shapes.
(All the above complete for twelve persons.)
A TOILET SERVICE of superior quality.
A handsome DUPLEX TABLE LAMP.
All PACKED COMPLETE in ironbound case.
Orders enclosing remittance to be sent to
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Indian & Colonial Outfitter.
ESTABLISHED 1851.
EXTENSIVE SHOW ROOMS FOR LAMPS, TABLE GLASS, CHINA, ELECTRO-PLATE, &c.
"Orders may be sent direct enclosing remittance or through Messrs. William Watson & Co., Bombay; Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., Madras; Messrs. King Hamilton & Co., Calcutta."
Descriptive Catalogue free.

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PORTRAITS of all sizes and descriptions executed in oils, water colours and black and white by thoroughly competent artists.

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GRAND JEWEL AUCTION,

UNDER INSTRUCTIONS FROM
THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
ON MONDAY, THE 29TH OF MARCH AND FOLLOWING DAYS.
MESSRS. HAMILTON AND CO.
WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION
THE COLLECTION OF JEWELS AND OTHER VALUABLE ARTICLES NOW STORED IN
THE GOVERNMENT TOSHAKHANA.
DIAMONDS, RUBIES, PEARLS, ETC., ETC.
AT THE SAME TIME WILL BE SOLD
A LARGE NUMBER OF RARE AND ANTIQUE JEWELS,
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AND

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AND

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Parel Station	Raver	Rocks)	Katipurna†
Dadur	Khanapur	Nagpoor	Moortizapo
Sion	Burhanpur	Hula Gate	Mohona
Coorla	Chandnee	Budlapoor	Koorun
Ghat-Cooper	Mandwa	Wanghi	Budnera*
Bhandoop	Dongergaum	Narol	Malker
Tannah*	Bagmar	Chinchowli	Chandoor
Deewa	Khundwa*†	Kurjut*†	Dongergaum
Callian Junction*†	Jawar	Padesdari	Poolgaum
Titwalla	Beech	Khandalla	Dygaum
Khadawali	Singaji	Lanowlee*	Wurdah†
Wassind	Harsud	Karli	Pownar
Shapoor	Kirkeam	Kurkulla	Sindee
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Khurdee	Hurda*	Salaivadi	Kapri
Cassarah*	Timoornee	Chinchwud	Saigaon
Kuttpoorah	Pagthal	Kirkee	Jehwoor
Ghotee	Sewnee	Poona†¶	Kelim
Saligaum	Dharani	Loonee	Barsee Road
Deolalee B. Siding	Khundi	Corcolee	Marhee
Nasick Rd*	Dularia	Yeoat	Unger
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Chaligaum	Paparia (for	Kartruz	Goodoor
Kujgaum	Pachmari)	Poonulwaree	Goolburga
Galna	Bankeri	Warrengaum	Shahad*†‡
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Myjee	Gadawara	Khankeer	Nuiwar
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Sisowlee	Kureli (for	Biswa Bridge	Sydapore
Julgaum	Saugor)	Nandoora	Road
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	Kuruk Bail	Sheaganm*	Chickzago
			Raichore*†

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Marine Line	Goolwood	Broach*	Nariad [bad
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Grant Road	Sunjan	Pallej	Barajee
Mahalaxmee	Bheelar	Meagaum	Ahmedabad†
Parell	Damaun Rd.	Kurwan	Saburmutte
Dadur	Godwara	Mundala	Ambli Road
Mahim	Pardee	Dubhoi	Sanund
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Mulkd Gate	Marur	Lingampallie	
ers m	Gangawaram	Musapetgate	

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* Refreshment Rooms. † Junction for Li
‡ From 15 to 20 minutes for Refreshments.
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